

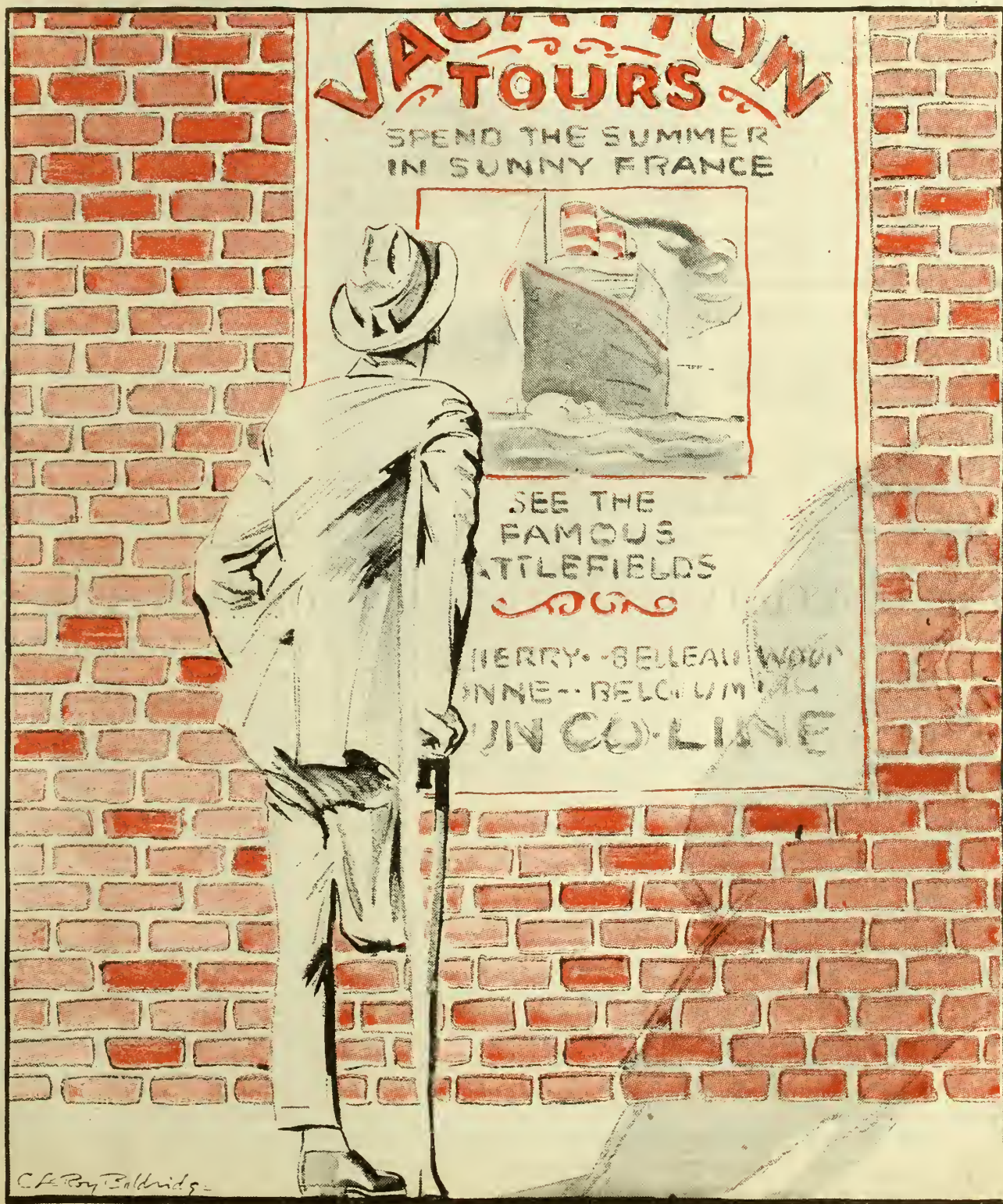
# The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

Vol. 3, No. 28

JULY 15, 1921

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# The Sweetest Story Ever Told

## DOUGHBOYS LIKE SWEETS

### Troops on Rhine Set Record That Amazes the Natives

COBLENZ, April 21.—American soldiers, whose predilection for sweets has often caused Frenchmen to gasp with amazement, are still world champions in this respect, it is shown by figures compiled at the Cafeteria, the largest restaurant in Coblenz under the management of the Y. M. C. A.

During the last year, American doughboys ate at that restaurant alone 233,138 puddings, 475,843 tarts and cakes, 310,874 cookies and doughnuts, 63,151 cream puffs and eclairs, 624,906 dishes of ice cream, 366,351 chocolate sundaes, 61,378 pies, 223,787 apples and other fruit, 282,741 glasses of lemonade and 43,792 oranges. Eggs were also "played across the board," the total number consumed being 211,195.—From the *New York Sun*.

If ten thousand men on the Rhine can punish such quantities of sweets, what will more than three-quarters of a million ex-soldier readers of the Weekly and their friends and families consume in this country?

Help us paint a picture on this subject for some of these candy manufacturers who ought to advertise with us—but don't—

A coupon picture—

And send us in one of those old time "Munchausen" stories about the candy and sweets you ate in the service—or the record your squad—or your company established in the candy eating championship—that will make the figures given above look as small as a "buck's" last dollar in a big company-street crap game—

Or perhaps your post during the past year held some event in which candy was a factor—the tale of which will make good reading—

And will help show these candy manufacturers why there's business for them among us—

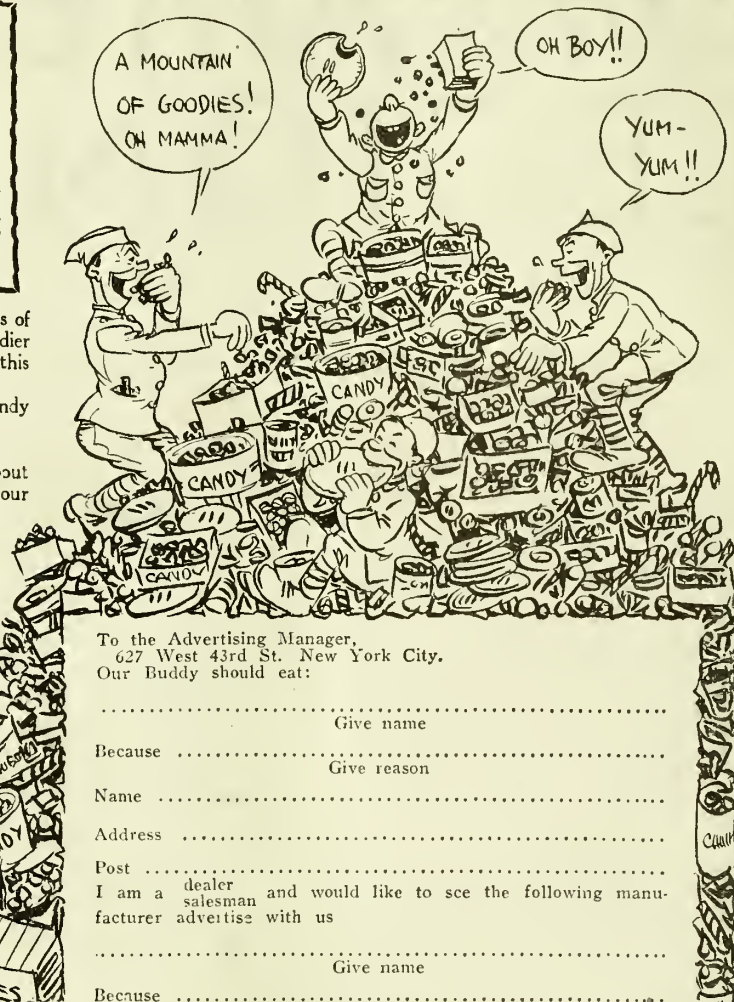
So send in an old time "Munchausen" story on candy, in the service or out of it, with your coupon.

Have you a canteen or post exchange that sells candy? Tell us about it.

Dealers—wholesale and retail—Salesmen—Legion men or not—tell us why the brands you sell should be advertised in the Weekly—Come on—you candy kids.

Next Week—

Your Coupon Barrage Goes Over Again



To the Advertising Manager,  
627 West 43rd St. New York City.  
Our Buddy should eat:

Give name

Because

Give reason

Name

Address

Post

I am a salesman and would like to see the following manufacturer advertise with us

Give name

Because

## Our Directory

These Advertisers support us—Let's reciprocate. And tell our AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY. Or tell the same thing to

### AUTO ACCESSORIES

- Eastern Rubber Co. 22
- VV The Electric Storage Battery Co. 21
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### FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION

- The Peters Cartridge Co.
- Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co.

### FOOD PRODUCTS

- V The Genesee Pure Food Co.

### HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

- VV Hartman Furniture & Carpet Co.

"BE IT RESOLVED, that with a firm belief in the value of our magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY—as a national advertising medium; with the realization that due to limited subscription price and constantly increasing cost of production, the improvements which we desire to see in it will only be made possible through increased advertising revenue—and that increased advertising revenue depends primarily upon our support of advertisers in the WEEKLY—we hereby pledge our support and our patronage, as individuals, and as an organization, to those advertisers who use the columns of our official magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY."

Resolution passed unanimously at the Second National Convention of The American Legion.

### INSIGNIA, MEMORIALS AND ORNAMENTS

- VV American Legion Emblems. Back Cover
- Flour City Ornamental Iron Co.
- VV L. W. Sweet, Inc.

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- V Redding & Co.
- VV L. W. Sweet, Inc.

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them so by saying, when you write—"I saw your ad. In the salesman or dealer from whom you buy their products.

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V SERVICE STRIPE—AWARDED ADVERTISERS WITH US REGULARLY FOR OVER SIX MONTHS. VV THE TWO STRIPERS ARE GROWING IN NUMBER, AND THE VV THREE STRIPERS ARE BEGINNING TO APPEAR.

We do not knowingly accept false or fraudulent advertising, or any advertising of an objectionable nature. See "Our Platform," Issue of February 6, 1920. Readers are requested to report promptly any failure on the part of an advertiser to make good any representation contained in an advertisement in THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

Advertising rates: \$3.00 per agate line. Smallest copy accepted, 14 lines (1 inch). THE ADVERTISING MANAGER, 627 West 43d Street, N. Y. City.



JULY 15, 1921

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## Why I Favor Adjusted Compensation

The Sponsor for the Legion's Five-Fold Bill in Congress  
Explains the Justice of the Measure

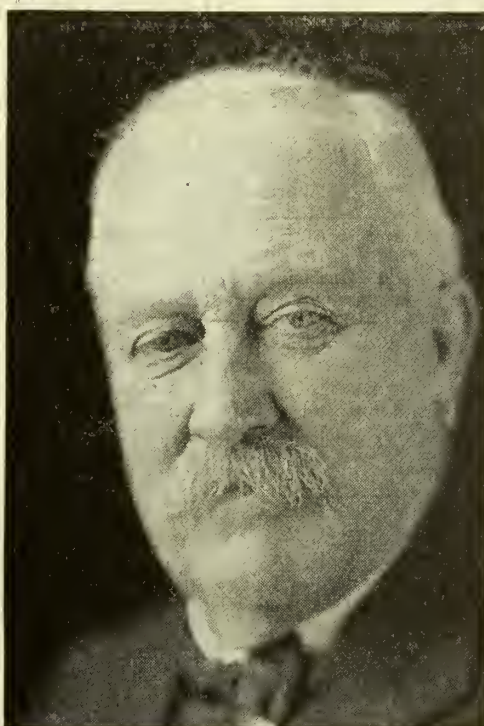
By Representative Joseph W. Fordney

IN all my long career of more than two decades as a member of the Congress of the United States, there has never been, to my knowledge and belief, a measure presented on the floor of either house more definitely concerned with the elemental principles of justice and fair dealing than the Adjusted Compensation Bill for veterans of the World War. It is with unaffected pride that I look back upon my part in the framing of the bill, with real gratification that I remember the connection of my name with it and with confident pleasure that I foresee in the near future its passage by both branches of Congress and its signature by the President.

My faith in the justice, reasonableness and patriotism of adjusted compensation for the men of '17 and '18 is as simple and sincere as that of the old darkey preacher who compared his belief in baptism by immersion with his belief in heaven as a place where "watermelons grow on every vine and chickens roost low in every tree." I believed that something should be done for our soldiers and I believed it from the very start, but in the beginning it was with me merely a feeling that sprang from the heart, a feeling of gratitude, pride and loyalty.

After months of painstaking and exhaustive hearings on the subject before the House Ways and Means Committee I still believed that something should be done for them, and this time from a conviction that sprang from the head, a conviction of the need, practicability and urgent desirability of some measure of relief. Both my feelings and convictions in the matter have been strengthened rather than weakened by the recent course of events.

All of us, not only of this but of many generations to come, owe the men who stood between the American democracy and an aggressive, imperialistic and ruthless autocracy bent upon its destruction a debt of gratitude, admiration and esteem which it is idle to talk about ever repaying in dollars and cents. When I think of the two million men who were in France, of the more than two million who were eagerly preparing to go to France, of the hardships, privations, dangers and sacrifices involved in their service, of Chateau-Thierry, Cantigny, St. Mihiel and the



(c) Underwood and Underwood

Joseph W. Fordney has spent twenty-two years—a third of his life—in Congress as Representative from the Eighth Michigan District. As chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, he is in a position to know better than any other legislator whether adjusted compensation is economically possible. As a millionaire, he ought to know whether the rich man must suffer unduly if adjusted compensation is passed. As the father of thirteen children, he ought to know whether it is safe to trust a young person with money, or land, or homes, or insurance. If there were only one man in the country who by the lay of the cards and from the viewpoint of its opponents should be against adjusted compensation, that man is Joseph W. Fordney. And the Adjusted Compensation Bill carries his name

Meuse-Argonne, of the thousands upon thousands of white crosses on far-away hills, of the thousands of sick and wounded still suffering, and then of the dominant, victorious position our country today occupies in world affairs as the fruit of all that struggle, I marvel at the effrontery of those who dare suggest that adjusted compensation would be a requital of the debt we owe for such service.

Such patriotism as our soldiers, sailors and marines showed in the World War cannot, indeed, be bought at any price. Many of the hardships and injustices, however, incident to and

growing out of that patriotic service can and should be lessened or as far as possible removed. This was and is the purpose of the Adjusted Compensation Bill. To eradicate to some extent at least the unjust discrimination made in remunerating those who served in the military and naval forces of the country and those who remained in civilian pursuits, to compensate in a measure our service men for a serious disturbance of from one to two years in their economic and social life, and to promote the industrial welfare and prosperity of the entire nation by helping nearly five million of its principal breadwinners get back on their feet financially—these are the three chief compelling motives back of the Adjusted Compensation Bill and the three main reasons why I among others have heartily supported it.

I have never been able to feel any patience with a system or policy which permits men to stop bullets with their bodies at a dollar a day and to make bullets with their hands for eight, ten and twelve dollars a day. Hundreds of thousands of men of military age, exempted or placed in deferred classes, in safety and ease, were earning neat little gold nest eggs while our men on the other side, in privation and danger, were earning gold service stripes. It occurs to me that the scales of justice under such a procedure were hopelessly out of balance and that they should be set even as nearly as possible at our first opportunity.

Neither have I felt it right that thousands of business men and business concerns should be allowed to pad their coffers with a prosperity which was at the same time practically pauperizing millions of their fellow-countrymen endangering their lives at the front. Here, too, the scales have appeared to me to be out of balance and in need of adjustment. There is an account to settle between those who profited from the war and those who lost by it.

Time is money, we say, but certainly the time spent by millions of young Americans in the service during the World War was anything but money in their pockets. Nearly five million of our young men, just on the verge of their real money-earning power or in the midst of their preparation for busi-



ness or the professions, were taken and sent to war, their economic life rudely interrupted, all their threads of planning broken, all their hopes for the future shattered or deferred.

When they came back, even if they were fortunate enough to be able to take up life where they had left it, they were set back just so much by their service. And in hundreds of thousands of cases they have been forced to start in all over again, to build from the ground up, to take new jobs and make new beginnings. Many a young lawyer came back to find all his clients absorbed by the fellow who stayed at home, and the same thing has happened with many another young man in many another business and pro-

fession. And I am ashamed to say, many a service man came back to find his old job gone and his employer's days of patriotic fervor ended.

I would still be for adjusted compensation for the men who fought the war even if it meant some sacrifice and hardship for the people of the country as a whole, but after as careful study as I have been able to give the matter, after hearing all sides of the question, economic as well as moral, I am convinced that such an adjustment of compensation as proposed in the pending bill would redound to the benefit of all the people of the nation, that it would be a safe and sane investment for us as a whole to make. I am not one of those who believe, so far as com-

pensation in cash is concerned, that those who take the cash will squander it in two or three weeks, that the men whom we called "the flower of our manhood" in 1917 and 1918 have suddenly all become spendthrifts and profligates. And with reference to the other features of the bill—land settlement, home aid, vocational training and insurance certificates—there is hardly anyone who would argue against their potentialities for great good.

There is a proverb about the ingratitude of republics. The United States, the greatest Republic of them all, has a splendid opportunity to shoot that proverb as full of holes as our boys in olive drab and blue shot the Kaiser's suit of mail.

## Where Adjusted Compensation Stands

By J. W. Rixey Smith

Washington Correspondent of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY

**T**HE situation in Congress of The American Legion's Adjusted Compensation Bill is hopeful but uncertain. The flow of the tide is distinctly with the measure, but whether it is strong enough to put it across depends largely upon what of its own force and the force of public opinion The American Legion can rally to the cause within the next sixty days. Any let-up or weakening on the part of the adjusted compensation forces from this time on would prove disastrous.

The bill was reported favorably by the Finance Committee of the United States Senate on June 20th, and there ensued on the Senate floor three days later a lively and significant debate participated in by Senator McCumber for and Senator Borah against its passage. Senator McCumber's speech, an able and impassioned restatement of the whole case for adjusted compensation, served notice that the bill was reported from committee to be passed and not to languish forever on the Senate calendar. It had been freely circulated around Congressional lobby rooms that members of the Senate Finance Committee would be content with having reported the bill out and would leave it in a state of coma on the Senate calendar. The McCumber speech not only gave that report a knock-out; it went further and made unescapable an early vote on adjusted compensation in the Senate.

The opponents of adjusted compensation, on the other hand, can derive scant comfort from Senator Borah's speech in opposition to the bill, inasmuch as the Senator from Idaho bases his objection on the ground that too little and not too much is being given the ex-service man in The American Legion measure. He expressed himself as in favor of adjusted compensation and more adjusted compensation than the bill carries, but as opposed to adjusted compensation in cash and dubious as to

the wisdom of "meeting the obligation" at this time. The Borah speech was, however, distinctly a hostile blow aimed at the destruction of The American Legion bill and at the substitution in its stead of a land settlement scheme of which the Idaho Senator is sponsor.

The position of the Adjusted Compensation Bill on the Senate calendar with a favorable committee report behind it insures a vote sooner or later on the floor of the Senate and a vote, in the opinion of all disinterested observers, means a victory for the bill. Indications when this was written were that the bill would pass the Senate at a comparatively early date, and that then the battle will only have begun in the lower branch of Congress.

For it is in the House of Representatives, strange to say in view of what happened in the last Congress, that the

bill seems destined to have the longest and roughest road to travel. Realizing that they are beaten in the Senate, its enemies are determined to prevent a vote on the floor of the House of Representatives. Their program is to delay consideration of the bill by the House Ways and Means Committee until the last minute, to frustrate a favorable committee report if possible and finally, failing to kill the bill in committee, to smother it to death on the House calendar with an avalanche of tariff and taxation speeches.

They are aided in this endeavor by the general legislative situation in the House. Due to the press of tariff and taxation bills the House Ways and Means Committee, which must originate all revenue legislation, has been unable so far to give a moment's notice to adjusted compensation. It may be well

into August before the committee's decks are cleared for the bill and that may prove too late for action. Friends of the bill are counting upon Representative Joseph W. Fordney to speed the hearings when they do come, to place the bill on the House calendar with a favorable committee report and to procure, if necessary, a special rule from the House Rules Committee fixing a day before adjournment for a vote. Persistent reports hint at strong opposition to the bill among members of Mr. Fordney's committee, but feelers put out by the National Legislative Committee of The American Legion find a majority of the committee safely for the bill so long as public sentiment inclines that way.

There is on the whole a real and alarming danger that the Adjusted Compensation Bill will pass the Senate only to be lost in a maze of legislative tangles in the House, which would be a complete reversal of what happened in the last Congress. The *New York Herald's* recent poll of both branches of Congress shows

(Continued on page 22)

### Put Your Post on the Map in Washington

**D**O your senators and your representatives in Congress know where your post stands on the Legion's legislative program?

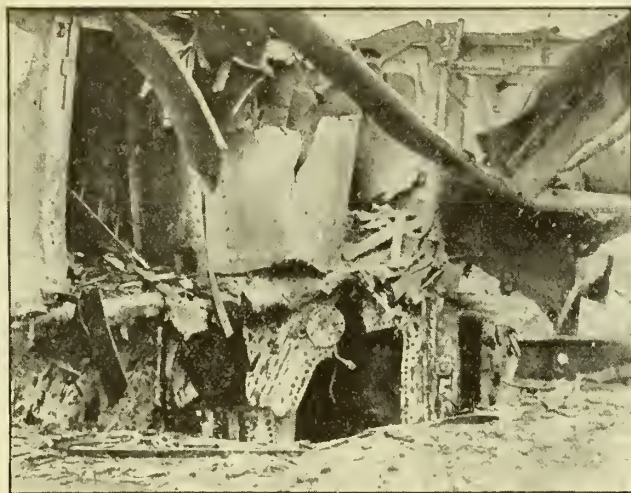
Do they know that you favor the establishment of a central government bureau to deal with ex-service men, that you want a definite program for spending the \$18,600,000 appropriated by the last Congress for hospital construction, that you want ex-service men to have 90-day priority rights in entering public lands opened for settlement, that you believe disabled emergency officers should enjoy the same retirement rights as disabled Regular Army officers, that you want the privileges of vocational education extended to include a greater number of ex-service men as well as the widows and orphans of deceased service men, that you are supporting the adjusted compensation bill with its alternative provisions of adjusted service pay, adjusted service certificates, land settlement, vocational training aid or farm or home aid?

The National Legislative Committee is doing its share but the battle will not be won in Washington. Victory or defeat will be decided in the thousands of communities which are the voices to which Washington listens.

Tell your United States senators—tell your representative in Congress—that you want this legislation passed.

Posts, act at your earliest meeting.





It might be a German gun emplacement immediately after being registered on by a Yank battery but it isn't. It's below decks on a battleship used as a target for airplane bombs



You'd never know the old battle wagon now. With an effective air force no enemy fleet could approach our shores without risking being bombed into junk and going to the bottom

# Strengthen the Eagle's Wings!

## America's Ace of Aces Pleads for a Department of Aeronautics

By Edward V. Rickenbacker

**T**HERE is only one thing for the United States to do to establish its aeronautical position and that is to create a Department of Aeronautics, coequal with the Army and the Navy, specifically charged with the development of all forms of aeronautics.

Of all the great powers that are developing aviation today, the United States, in proportion to its size and influence, is the most hopelessly behind. England, France and Japan have determined what is their aeronautical problem; they have a definite policy for carrying it into effect, and consider aircraft as their first line of defense. In the United States we have no aviation doctrine, no policy and no definite government organization for aviation alone. Practically every department of the Government has some small finger in the aviation "pie," and each acts more or less independently of the others. The result is a continual waste of time, energy, and money and a lack of complete understanding of what our aeronautical status is and how to meet it.

Readers of this magazine are aware of what the foreign nations are doing in aeronautics, what "military aeronautics" means to the country, and how an enemy that gains control of the air can cover our country with his airplanes and airships without resistance, using all the implements of war and, in addition, the deadly gases and chemical weapons developed during and since the last conflict. We have seen how necessary it is to develop our commercial aviation and apply the aeronautical resources of the country in the development of our agricultural possibilities and our forest reserves, in our complete mapping of the United States and its insular possessions, and in hydrographic surveys of our coasts.

Each of these functions dovetails one

into the other, and all of them need airways in order to operate—that is, definitely established aerial routes through the country, which should be marked and maintained in very much the same way as an automobile road. These airways should be equipped with a fine radio system which can communicate from one airdrome to the other and



Eddie Rickenbacker, pilot of racing automobiles, chauffeur to General Pershing, vanquisher of twenty-six enemy aircraft, wearer of the Distinguished Service Cross with nine oak leaf clusters, equivalent to ten separate awards of the D. S. C.

from the airdromes to the planes in the air, and should also have a meteorological or weather forecasting system to take observations every hour and distribute them for the use of the flying men.

To entrust these duties to any other department except one specifically charged with flying is to give them to an organization that is not vitally interested in aviation as its principal occupation. The best development and use of an aeronautical program, therefore, can not be obtained if the present system is continued.

In establishing a Department of Aeronautics, first consideration must be given to the military features of air organization. At the present time, one foreign nation can land on this continent with 400 airplanes within a week after its movement is started and such a movement might be commenced before any declaration of hostilities. One week after that, 800 more airplanes with their spares, or a total of 1200 airplanes, can be placed in commission by this nation.

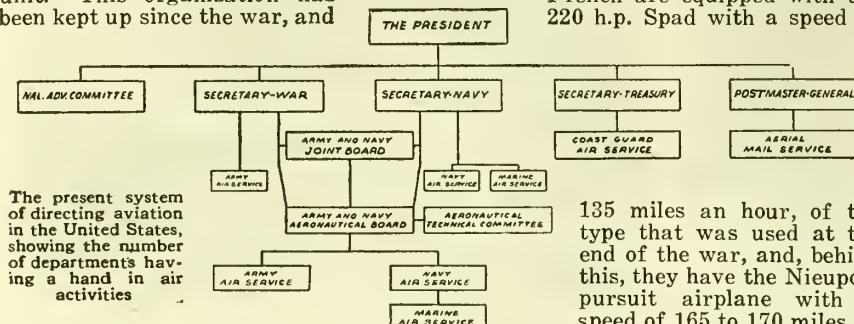
Now, remember that these are modern planes with complete equipment, and with a personnel definitely organized for the war problem in front of them. The only way to meet an air force of this kind is with another air force. We, therefore, as a nation should be sufficiently strong in aviation to counteract these 1200 foreign airplanes. From a study of the extent of our country and the possibility of being attacked on both coasts, we must draw a conservative estimate of what we would need in this event, neither over-estimating nor under-estimating the proposition.

This study shows us that we need about 2400 airplanes for our offensive aviation, in other words, a brigade of



600 airplanes along our east coast, a brigade of 600 airplanes along our west coast, and a division of 1200 airplanes distributed near the centers of population in the interior of our country. It must be remembered that France had available, on the line, about 3000 airplanes during the war, and that her air division contains 1200 airplanes in one unit. This organization has been kept up since the war, and

lessons, we shall have occurring again exactly what happened to us in aeronautics during the last war. Aviation will be the first element to enter any future war, and the nation that is not ready is going to be at a terrible disadvantage. Take as an example of preparedness the pursuit aviation of the French at the present time. The French are equipped with the 220 h.p. Spad with a speed of



the other principal countries followed suit in their air programs. We did not.

Our force should be organized with about one-fifth of it in the permanent air establishment, all the rest being reserves ordinarily employed in civil aviation with the various government departments, in commercial aviation, or regularly enrolled in the Reserve alone. This would require us to maintain permanently with the colors only about 20,000 men, which at present is about the number assigned by law to the Army and the Navy Air Services.

It is a well-known fact that, at the present time, we can bring only about 200 airplanes of offensive aviation into action, and that only twenty of these are of modern construction. The only pursuit group in this country is still equipped with the British SE-5 pursuit airplane, with a speed of 120 miles an hour, which was obsolete long ago. The present pursuit planes have a speed of 160 to 180 miles an hour and control of the air absolutely depends on pursuit aviation.

All of our Reserve air force should be definitely organized into air units with their equipment on hand, and, behind this, reserve equipment sufficient to last for the first two or three months of a war. It is too late, after war begins, to build up an organization, construct airplanes, and train personnel, and, if we do not profit by our past

process of development and construction, is the Caudron pursuit airplane with a speed of 189 miles an hour.

Now, as to material and equipment, we have to figure out the strength a foreign nation may be able to bring against us in case of war, and we have to figure out what our particular air problem is in this country—that is, we must distinguish it from the problems faced in England, France, Germany, or Japan, which, of course, differ from ours.

To begin with, we must insure ourselves a good pursuit aviation and develop this type of airplane. From the time the idea for this force is conceived until the finished product is issued to the air troops takes at least three years, or as long as it does to construct a battleship. Airplanes can not be bought at bargain counters, and it takes years of painstaking tactical and engineering development to produce them.

Our bombardment aviation must be developed not only for offensive work against objects on land but for the protection of our seacoast. Well organized aviation, backed up by infantry divisions of the mobile army, can furnish an absolute protection for a coast, its weapons against hostile seacoast being bombs, torpedoes, machine gun and cannon fire, gas, chemical weapons and mines. No shipping can live in the face of a properly co-ordinated air

attack which has assumed control of the air.

A third branch of aviation that needs development is that of armored aircraft for use at low altitudes to resist landing parties, and destroy troops, trains, and convoys. These aircraft have sufficient armor to resist ordinary rifle and machine gun fire.

Our flying personnel in this country, when developed, is superior to any in the world. During the war we trained, or partially trained, some 15,000 flying officers, which gave us a potential asset which no other country in the world had at that time. Except for the few in the Regular services, these officers have had no practice or connection with aeronautics since the Armistice, although the great majority of them are more than eager to keep up their affiliation and work with the Air Services. Each day that goes by makes more of them unavailable for service in the Reserve, for many causes, and, at the same time, loses to the country the knowledge which they gained during the war. Aviation is so new and so little understood that every bit of knowledge we can gain and keep and use to good advantage is a great asset.

Every new development is fraught with great danger because, if anything happens in the air, the airplane is heavier than the medium which surrounds it and a crash, involving almost sure death, is the result. Consequently, all aeronautical activities must be put under officers who have had actual experience in aviation, and can not be entrusted to those whose life work is not that of aviation. The latter can no more understand how aeronautics should be handled and run than can a banker know how to command a division of infantry without actually having served in it, or a baker handle a navy.

Both armies and navies need aviation for their own particular work. This aviation, however, is of a special character—what is called "observation aviation"—and regulates the fire of the artillery, reconnoiters immediately in front of it, or keeps contact between the various elements of a force when other means, such as the telegraph and telephone, have failed. The percentage of observation aviation in a total force is very small; it was about twenty percent in Europe at the end of the war.

(Continued on page 21)

## The Chicken in the Guard House

By William V. V. Stephens

For a dwellin' warm an' cozy,  
I think the clink at Foecy  
Was the sweetest an' the neatest  
place in France;  
Full of jolly fellers, jokin',  
Singin' snappy songs an' smokin',  
An' washin' out their underwear an'  
pants.

We were restin' nice an' easy,  
When a bruiser, big an' breezy,  
Come lurchin' through the little  
prison door.  
With a most sarcastic snicker,  
He opens up his slicker,  
Dumps a chicken, live an' kickin', on  
the floor.

Say, we trimmed her in a minute,  
Got a pot an' put her in it,  
Never gave her even half a chance  
to spoil.  
You could see our eyes a-gleamin'  
When we smelt the chicken steamin',  
An' we shouted when the broth begun  
to boil.

By the Army an' the Navy!  
We had tested out the gravy.  
It was all that anybody could desire;  
When the O. D. comes in gently  
An' looks at us intently,  
Then he lifts the bloomin' pot from  
off the fire.

Our hearts an' souls were stricken,  
For he steals our lovely chicken,  
An' never even says a how-de-do.  
Our precious bird, he hooked it  
After we had caught an' cooked it!  
Was that right? I'm leavin' it to  
you.

Say, you orter heard us growl  
When we lost our healthy fowl.  
You orter heard us rip and tear an'  
curse.  
It's awful to relate it,  
But the shavetails, later, ate it.  
I'm askin' you, could anything be  
worse?





THREE YEARS AGO—Taken in the zero-hour dawn of July 18, 1918, the photograph at the left has some of the haziness of outline inevitable in a four a. m. snapshot, but it is a genuine over-the-top picture of the 103rd Infantry advancing in skirmish formation against the enemy near Torcy. The picture below, taken three days later, shows one ripple in the steady stream of prisoners being interrogated amid the ruins of Chateau-Thierry, by then well behind the front

# From Belleau Wood to Etrepilly Ridge

When a Famous American Sector Became the Jump-Off Line for a Dash Toward Germany

By Joseph Mills Hanson

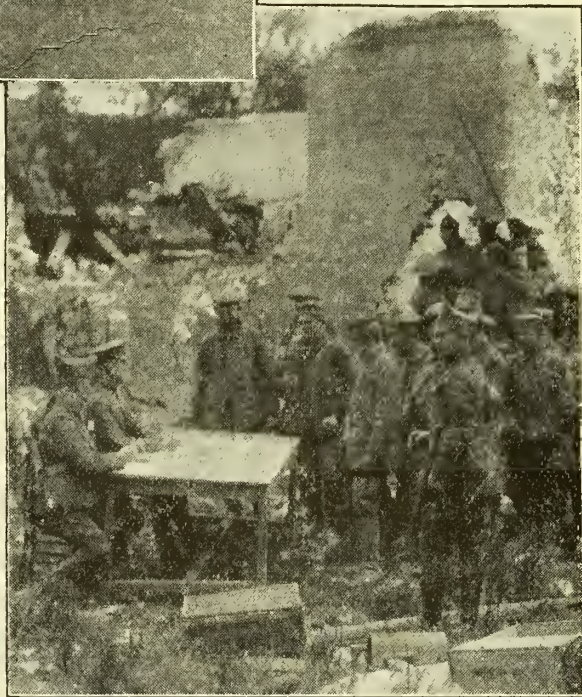
Formerly Captain, Historical Section, G. H. Q., A. E. F.

**B**ELLEAU Wood! To American ears the very name has in it a resonant clangor, like the names of Waterloo or Verdun, which stirs recollections of days big with fate; days when the armies of civilization were reeling before the blows of their enemies and when the people of the United States waited breathlessly for the advance guards of their own armed hosts, treading for the first time the soil of Europe, to prove alike to doubting friend and foe the courage, the perseverance and the irresistible audacity which they well knew the soldiers of their race would display when put to the flaming test of the field of battle.

It was in the fringes of Belleau Wood that the Germans experienced the dogged resistance of American doughboys and marines of the Second Division and by them were brought to a halt on the victorious rush toward Paris in the early days of June, 1918. It was through its tangled growth of trees and underbrush and between its huge boulders that a few days later the rifles and bayonets of those same marines and doughboys forced the enemy foot by foot in savage hand-to-hand fighting from his most strongly held positions until he was cleared from the whole wood and the American front line looked out across the narrow valley of the Ru Gobert upon sullen foes who, in the midst of one of their greatest and most determined offensives had been compelled to yield ground to the new antagonists from beyond the sea.

Then, after the lapse of a

few weeks, Belleau Wood became the starting point for the advance of a vital portion of the long Allied battle line which on July 18th hurled the invaders back into the Marne salient, eventually wiping out the latter, turning the tide of the war and paving the way for the crowning victories of late autumn. It is with that resistless rush out of Belleau Wood toward the highlands of Etrepilly Ridge in the early morning of July 18th, its élan and its heroism, that the present article is concerned.



The redoubtable Second Division under Major General Omar Bundy, after its hard struggle of more than a month in the Belleau Wood sector, was relieved there on July 10th by the "Yankee Division," the Twenty-sixth, of General Clarence E. Edwards. For a week after taking over the sector the New Englanders lay in their trenches and rifle pits under conditions resembling the stabilized warfare of earlier days, but with great artillery activity on both sides and not infrequent trench raids. Then on July 15th the armies of the German Crown Prince began their last tremendous offensive between the Champagne front and Chateau-Thierry. The next day, after it became certain that the attack had been firmly held at all points, Marshal Foch began the concentration of his reserves for the counter blow between Chateau-Thierry and the Aisne River which was designed to take the great German offensive in flank and rear and was destined, by its amazing success, definitely to wrest the initiative from the enemy and give it to the Allies to hold to the end.

The Twenty-sixth Division, though already in line,



U. S. Signal Corps Photos

Headquarters Troop, Twenty-Sixth Division, devotes an off moment to instructing the troop mascot in the intricacies of squads north—the direction the Boche was headed



had not yet been called on for any hard fighting and was therefore considered as a fresh division for the purposes of the attack. It was directed to take part in the impending operations by acting as the right flank pivot division on which the battle line should swing forward into the salient. The division problem was not a simple one for its front, extending for about seven kilometers, from Vaux, on the extreme right, to a point south of Torcy, on the left, was very irregular, requiring that the attacking troops move forward in different directions, some north and some east, to overcome the strong positions of the enemy's infantry, machine guns and artillery in the valley of the Ru Gobert and along the narrow gauge railroad running from Chateau-Thierry to Neuilly-St. Front. Then the doughboys would have to straighten out

facing northeast and conquer the still stronger positions on the heights of Etrepilly Ridge for the further advance toward the Vesle River between Soissons and Rheims.

As the division lay in line the 51st Infantry Brigade, General George H. Shelton, was on the right with the 101st Infantry holding the right of the brigade, near Vaux, facing north and the 102nd Infantry holding the left around Bouresches, facing east. The 52nd Infantry Brigade of General Charles H. Cole was on the left with the 104th Infantry in Belleau Wood, facing east and northeast and the 103rd Infantry on the left, facing northeast in front of Torcy. Each regiment held with one battalion in front line, one in support and one in reserve. Conditions on the line were trying enough, for trenches and shelters were of the most rudi-

mentary character and the enemy's harassing artillery fire, particularly at night, was so heavy that food and other supplies could only be gotten up with the greatest difficulty.

It was not until the evening of July 17th that the attack orders for the 52nd Brigade were delivered to his regimental commanders by General Cole at his headquarters. Having the greatest distance to advance before the general line could be straightened out, this brigade was to move first and the orders were for the attack to jump off at 4:35 o'clock next morning. Six hours was an exceedingly short time in which to make preparations for so important a movement but General Cole, knowing earlier that an offensive was soon to be undertaken, had already made preliminary arrangements and had given all

(Continued on page 19)

## Do You Know How Smart You Are?

By Albert Sidney Gregg

**T**HERE is generally one dominant quality in each individual which determines the kind of a job he will get, and whether his pay envelope will be fat or lean. It is up to each man—and you—to locate that quality, and cash in on it.

For example: Bill Jones made a failure of selling life insurance. That is, he was unable to land any big contracts, in spite of the fact that he understood insurance thoroughly, and worked hard. One day he bared his heart to a friend, and wound up by declaring that he was going to try something else.

"Wait a minute," exclaimed the friend, who was a wise man. "You are able to write hundred thousand dollar policies, and not work any harder than you are working now."

"You have got to show me," Jones demanded. "I have never landed anything larger than a thousand."

"It is all in the way you handle yourself," was the reply. "You have not discovered your strongest point, and I am going to prove it to you. In the first place, Bill, you have what I call a 'slow fuse mind.' Your thinking apparatus does not get into action quickly, and people who have ready tongues are more than your match. You know all about insurance, but the kind of men you have been soliciting do not care anything about what you know. They are mostly men of moderate salaries to whom the premium looks as big as a mountain. Suppose you hunt for the big fellows who buy insurance as an investment. Such men study insurance from an entirely different angle, and like to ask questions. They are also more deliberate in their way of talking. You would make a hit with them because of what you know. Men of that type buy big policies, and they are nice fellows to meet."

Jones saw the point, picked out a good list of men who had money and went after them. And he won out. In a little while he was writing policies for \$5,000, \$10,000, \$50,000 and up, and began to feel that he was a real success after all.

The trouble with Bill was that he

**B**ILL JONES was a failure at selling life insurance. A \$1,000 policy was his limit and his prospects dodged the dotted line so regularly that he had decided to try something else—anything but insurance. Then things changed. He began writing \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$50,000 policies, one after another. It was simple. Read how Bill Jones's long-range mind scored hit after hit when he learned the truth about the workings of his mental timing apparatus.

really did not know how smart he was, and there are a lot of fellows just like him.

This principle of finding your strongest point applies to you as well as to Bill Jones.

Pick yourself to pieces. Use your gray matter and prove that your head is made of something beside solid ivory. You may have a million dollars in that cranium which you are so carefully using as a hat rack, and not know it. If you ever come to life, and get what is coming to you it will be due to activities from the chin up.

J. S. Knox, a noted writer and lecturer on business science, has divided the world into two general groups, the "chin uppers and the chin downers." The former are fellows who have waked up their brains and are using them, and the latter are the men who have been content to work with their hands without hope of anything better.

Knox has formulated four rules for success which the writer is passing on for your consideration:

"First—Decide on a definite aim. I care not what the aim may be, but it must be definite and worth while. You must settle on some one thing that you wish to accomplish above all others, such as becoming a foreman, superintendent, manager, president, lawyer, doctor, engineer, merchant or an expert of some kind.

"Second—You must have an insistent, overpowering desire to accomplish that end.

"Third—You must enter into a solemn agreement with yourself that you will

overcome every obstacle that hinders you, OR DIE IN THE ATTEMPT. You must agree with yourself to study any book, or course of instruction, no matter how difficult or disagreeable it may be, that will enable you to reach your goal.

"Fourth—You will keep this whole plan a secret. If you tell anybody, or talk about it, you will excite ridicule, wear out your energy and lose determination."

Here is another instance of a man who was a failure in one position, but wonderfully successful in another.

John Smith was a bookkeeper in a Chicago bank, but he was so ordinary that he had been slated for the blue envelope. Just about that time a new publicity manager came along who insisted on certain changes inside of the bank as part of a new business campaign. He removed some bookkeepers from the front lobby and established a department for new accounts right up where everybody who came in was compelled to face that counter. Seeing that Smith was a genial sort of fellow, the publicity man put him in the new department to serve as a "glad hander." Smith's ability to meet people with a smile and a hearty hand shake, and his nice way of explaining all about the bank to inquirers, has made him valuable in his new position. Thus a failure as a bookkeeper became a success in dealing with people face to face.

The big point in this little story is that Smith did not discover his own smartness. It was done by another man—the publicity manager. Really that is the way a manager earns his pay—by finding out what others can do best, and putting them at it.

Why not discover it for yourself? That is the meat in the cocoanut and that is why I am writing this article. If you learn how to make a self-analysis to discover and capitalize your own strong point, you thereby become your own master. Here is the conclusion of the whole matter:

Self-discovery is the price of a good job and independence. So give yourself a good shaking up, and become your own boss.



Not an unattractive scene on the right where tents are pitched on green grass and the sky is cloudless overhead. Doubly attractive to the group pictured, for they are all disabled ex-service men. Camps similar to this one at North Paterson, N. J., for disabled men studying at the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts will be open this summer to 80,000 veterans taking vocational training, through the aid of many schools and organizations friendly to the Federal Board. Among the camps will be those located at Fire Island, N. Y., Fort Sheridan, Ill., Ellsworth, Me., Hipas, Cal., Atlanta, Ga., Cincinnati, O., Valparaiso, Ind., and Minneapolis.



"Hickory, dickory dock, the mouse ran up the clock," only in the case of the clock here to the right the mouse is represented by a host of eligible ex-service men, the signing up of whom in the membership drive of New Orleans Posts ran the hands of the clock 'way 'way up toward high noon. This clock on a tower in the downtown section of the city told the progress of the Legion hour by hour and its sign also told the public just what a help the Legion is to any community. If you had a clock like this in your town what time would it be?

New Orleans Times Picayune Photo



If you're just from the office or the factory after a long day's grind, or even if you're lolling in a hammock on the old two weeks' vacation you'll find comfort these torrid days of July in casting your eye over the photograph above of some brother Legionnaires and sister Auxiliary members waist deep in snowbanks. Taken last December in Springfield, Mass., or in Upper Sandusky, Ohio? Not a bit of it. Taken not many weeks ago in Valdez, where the Department of Alaska held its second annual convention. The overcoated, felt-hatted buddies are department officials resting between bits of convention business



When Bell Post of Chicago called upon the telephone girls of the city for home-made candy for the disabled buddies in local government hospitals, 400 pounds was asked for. Two flivvers were sent around to the telephone exchanges by the post on the day named and they almost broke down under the load of 3,000 pounds of sweets the hello girls had made. So the next time Central gives you a wrong number at the home switchboard think of Chicago's telephone girls before saying anything harsh.

"To Berlin," says one sign in the picture to the left, and, "To Paris," says the other. Between the two are the doughboys and gobs of Lawndale-Crawford Post of Chicago, to whom those signs were very real directions three short years ago, as they were to all of us. Lawndale-Crawford Post, which was awarded first prize in a contest for cleaning-up ex-service men's claims conducted by a Chicago newspaper, also won first prize with this dugout booth at a Legion carnival staged recently in the Coliseum.



# EDITORIAL



Instead, then, of liberty and equality being born with man—instead of all men, and all classes and descriptions, being entitled to them—they are high prizes to be won; and are, in their most perfect state, not only the highest reward that can be bestowed on our race, but the most difficult to be won, and when won, the most difficult to be preserved.—John C. Calhoun.

## Adjusted Compensation and the People

Evidently the people of the country want it, though why they want it nobody has explained.—From an editorial in the New York *World* on "The Inevitable Bonus."

TWO candidates, A and B, are running for office. Election day comes, the ballots are cast, and eleven out of every sixteen voters favor A. A is unable to explain his victory—except to say that nearly 70 per cent. of the electorate preferred him to B. B is likewise at a loss to account for his defeat—but he is content to abide by a popular demonstration of more than two to one against him.

Unfortunately for the *World's* theory of popular government, no State permits any marks on ballots other than the inconspicuous but potent crosses which are the expression of the voter's will. Possibly a blank space should be provided on the ballot whereon the citizen might be permitted to palliate the offense he has committed in expressing his choice by telling why he has so chosen. Possibly, too, in spite of the *World's* ingenious theory, the simple arithmetic of the vote itself is explanation enough.

"Against all the pleas of common sense and economy," concedes the *World* "the [adjusted compensation] measure appears destined to go through." The citizens in whom it recognizes such lack of capacity for self-government are the people of the nine States who have had an opportunity to express by ballot their attitude on an adjustment of compensation for World War veterans. The compensation votes in these nine States (in the other five compensation-paying States the question was decided by legislative action solely), according to figures supplied THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY by the secretaries of state, together with the ratios in favor of compensation, were:

	For	Against	Ratio For
Maine.....	105,712	32,820	3.2 to 1
Michigan.....	471,159	185,602	2.5 to 1
New Jersey.....	534,532	165,555	3.2 to 1
New York.....	1,117,546	630,265	1.8 to 1
Oregon.....	88,219	37,866	2.3 to 1
Rhode Island.....	10,535	1,303	8.1 to 1
South Dakota.....	93,459	56,366	1.7 to 1
Washington.....	224,356	88,128	2.5 to 1
Wisconsin.....	165,762	57,324	2.7 to 1

Why all the people who have had an opportunity to vote upon the question of compensation have expressed themselves so unequivocally and conclusively nobody can explain—unless, perhaps, it is that they recognized the justice and the desirability of helping the ex-service man overcome the economic disadvantage he suffered by reason of his service.

## The Best Memorial

MOVEMENT is under way to erect a fitting memorial in honor of National Commander Galbraith. Even before the National Executive Committee meeting, five days after the Commander's death, inaugurated a memorial movement as a national Legion project, posts and departments had begun the collection of funds for the memorial. Their action provided a fine spontaneous expression of devotion to the memory of a great Legion leader.

Time must clapse before definite plans for the memorial are approved and an organized scheme for the contribution of funds adopted. But while these programs are being worked

out by National Headquarters and the National Committee on Memorials, the whole Legion membership can be building a memorial to the late National Commander which he himself would look upon as the finest tribute that could be paid him.

"Every member get a member." The idea was Commander Galbraith's own, as was the wish that the campaign might get off to a flying start on the Fourth of July. It was he who gave the campaign its initial impetus in his last official utterance to The American Legion, concluding with the words, "Are you with me?"

"I propose," he wrote, "that The American Legion shall actually double its membership. A tremendous undertaking, you say. Yes, tremendously simple. Just an intensive effort when every Legion member in the world shall go out, lay a firm but friendly hand upon a buddy and sign him up. Every member get a member—and the job is done. . . . Until October 31st, when the Third National Convention will open in Kansas City, the order of the day will be, 'Every member get a member.'"

Make it *your* order of the day. Do your share in helping build the finest memorial that can be erected in honor of a Legion leader who died in line of duty.

Get your member for service and for Galbraith.

## A New Horizon of Hope

IN putting down in black and white the most definite pledge yet made that the War Risk Insurance Act shall be so administered as to give the disabled ex-service man the benefit of every doubt, the new head of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, C. R. Forbes, has made an excellent beginning. His memorandum to his chief medical adviser and to the heads of all divisions in the Bureau, which appears on page 18 of this issue, is the most implicit, the most liberal and the most potential promise ex-service men have as yet been able to extract from the government agency holding so much of their welfare in its hands. And the policy of the new director was thus put on record largely at the instance and insistence of those leading The American Legion's fight for the disabled.

The Bureau is to have a definite policy in making awards, something which has seemed to be sadly missing many times in the past. "No claim should be disallowed unless the disallowance is clearly imperative. Doubts are to be resolved in favor of the ex-service man or woman and the presumption is always in favor of the claimant. . . . Additional medical evidence should not be called for unless it is clearly indispensable." What a relief that should be to many a poor buddy flat on his back in a hospital and trying to comb the country for his old C. O. or top kick!

In addition to stating what the policy of the Bureau under him shall be, Mr. Forbes makes two interesting observations which bear out a position long held by The American Legion. He says that it has been brought to his attention that a great many disallowances have been made and that "almost automatically additional medical evidence has been required in every case recently filed." He says further that it is almost universally agreed and accepted "that this Bureau is making too difficult the matter of the presentation and prosecution of a claim, by continual demands for new evidence and by the apparent attitude of resolving doubts in favor of the Government and putting the entire burden upon the claimant."

On the face of it, this new memorandum by the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance seems to take at least a part of the burden of proof from the back of the unfortunate disabled man and place it where it justly belongs and where The American Legion has labored day in and day out to place it—on the back of the Government. It is a strong foothold won in the battle for better things for the disabled. It is a step of great promise, and friends of the disabled ex-service man will expect the Bureau without undue delay to turn promise to performance.



Trusted Chinese troops who had gone without their wages for months are reported to have carried on a looting campaign that deprived their fellow citizens of millions of dollars' worth of property. Apparently it is literally true of some soldiers that all they do is sign the payroll.



# THE VOICE OF THE LEGION

The Editors disclaim responsibility for statements made in this department. Because of space demands, letters are subject to abridgement.

## Walt Mason Jones Protest

*To the Editor:* I read and read the tales of woe from John and Harry, Bill and Joe; they're broke and haven't any dough and won't have for a year or so. They wail because the public acts like it forgets that they wore packs upon their tired and weary backs that we might not pay German tax. To service men times ne'er were worse; the war to them has been a curse. These angry thoughts they sit and nurse; they do not think it could be worse. The editor gets all these wails in forty seven different mails. Each week he reads a dozen bales of sad and dreary irksome tales. And when the last sad tale is read he goes outside and soaks his head and ere long he will take to bed and after that we'll hear he's dead.

Oh, why can't some kind Legionnaire who has a hat and shoes a pair and coat and pants and shirt to wear put joy into the editor's lair by writing him a line or two that's pink and white instead of blue and telling him there are a few who do not have a rag to chew? Can't someone write to him and say that they are mighty glad that they are not with those beneath the clay where poppies grow so far away? Or say that they were surely glad that they were not as old as dad who did not have the chance they had to help our Uncle use his gad? Oh, just one letter full of cheer would prolong life another year in our good editor and seer who wants to stay with us down (up) here. Upon this page let's change the tone, let's can the sighs and kill the groan. Of course we all have cause to moan but let's do that when we're alone. —G. G. JONES, *General Funston Post, North Salem, Ind.*

## Respect for the r'lag

*To the Editor:* I have wished many times for an awakening of the respect due our flag. Now, since we have The American Legion, I think we might get some action. I feel it our duty as an organization to protest against the use of the flag for undignified purposes. Who is going to stand at attention and take off his hat when the flag is passing if it is so closely followed by a bunch of monkeys and elephants? Don't you think we could, while insisting on the proper use of our flag, educate the people in the matter of civilian courtesy to it? Would it not be a thrilling experience to witness a scene where every man, woman and child would snap into attention when the unfurled flag is carried by? —SANFORD WRIGHT, *Clarence Field Post, Ashland, Ky.*

## "Hello, Al"

*To the Editor:* It seems to me that the slogan "Hello, Al," mentioned in a recent editorial, about fills the bill and can be used by all members of the Legion in exchanging greetings. I happen to be an ex-gob and "Hello, buddy" sounds sort of strange to me although it may be music to the ears of my doughboy friends. I'm for any slogan that goes for everybody in the Legion whether they served on land and sea and the sooner we find one the better. How about it, gobs? —M. E. S., *Chicago, Ill.*

## For Emergency Officers

*To the Editor:* Secretary Weeks's letter opposing the retirement of emergency officers who were wounded in the World War seems to be eminently unfair and unjust and, although indirect, a most effective way to stunt the growth of the National Guard and Reserve Corps. For what young man, if the need arose, would ally himself with the temporary forces when he could be attached to the regular establishment and in case of being wounded in battle receive from three to four times as much as he would in any

other force? He could not afford to do this on account of his loved ones at home.

The statement about being unfair to the Regular Army officers is unreasonable, as the bill does not seek to deprive the Regular Army officer of one single thing; it merely asks that the temporary officer who has fought in the same war under the same leader for the same cause and subject to the same regulations be treated the same under the regulations covering the retirement of wounded officers.

The Navy and Marine Corps have both retired all of their wounded officers and no such an unjust excuse was offered; surely the soldier is entitled to as much consideration as either of the other branches of the service.—F. H. HODGES, *Ex-Sergeant, 29th Division, Post Adjutant, Norfolk (Va.) Post.*

## Literature and Marks

*To the Editor:* It occurs to me that readers might be interested in a recent number of the famous *American Monthly*, owned by George Sylvester Viereck et al.

Outside of the literary efforts, it might interest Legion men to note the advertising. It would appear that Mr. Viereck is in the stock and bond business, carrying large quantities of German securities for immediate delivery; that he is in the food package business; that he is an expert on exchange and that he sells beautiful "crosses that shine brightly in the dark—made in Germany—set with radium jewels."

I am a member of a Navy post and am somewhat chagrined that our admiral may not speak his mind while almost any hyphenated "Horror-on-the-Rhine" combination seems able to get away with anything.—G. B. BAKER, *New York City.*

## Legal Advice Wanted

*To the Editor:* In making my income tax return for 1919 I claimed a deduction for military equipment, uniforms, etc., which I had to junk on my separation from the service. These I had to purchase as part of my overseas equipment, things which an officer was required to buy. The deduction, however, has been disallowed. Can anyone give any ruling under which such deductions have been allowed? —J. H. B., *Spartanburg, S. C.*

## A Query

*To the Editor:* Last week the body of an ex-service man who had been killed in France was returned to our city. His was the first body of a soldier who gave his life in the World War to be returned to this place. It happened that a chaplain who now lives in this State was very near to this boy when he was killed, and had conducted his burial overseas. It was the desire of the boy's mother and father and of this post that this chaplain conduct the funeral services here. At the request of the mother, we wrote to the chaplain and asked him to do so. A portion of the chaplain's letter in answer to our letter requesting him to officiate at the funeral was as follows:

"It would be a privilege to have the memorial for him in this country. . . . My regular fee, under all circumstances, is \$25 and expenses."

Now we should like to know if it is customary for chaplains to have a "privilege" and a "fee" in the same breath, and is it entirely ethical, according to the chaplain's code, for a chaplain to request anything more than his expenses under the circumstances described, especially when the chaplain in his letter said further: "You will understand that a church paying a large salary cannot permit its clergyman to have any Sundays free."

We should like to hear from some of the other posts and also from some of the

other chaplains—from the posts as to their experiences along this line, from the chaplains as to what their custom is under like circumstances.—HARRY H. RENICK *Post, RAY H. CALIHAN, Adjutant, Garden City, Kans.*

## A Last Word to Mr. Beinke

*To the Editor:* I am not an ex-nurse or an ex-service woman at all, but as an ex-business girl and the wife of an ex-service man, please may I venture a few objections to O. Beinke's statements in his recent letter.

He states that the girl of today has a jazz walk and a jazz brain, works only to obtain good clothes, doesn't care for a home and, in brief, the short-skirted creature doesn't seem qualified to associate with the wonder-men of today. He puts all girls in the same class. There is as much sense to that as there would be in putting some of our 168th boys on the slacker list. As for the short-skirted, rouged, jazz girls, I have noticed that these girls usually have more admirers than the long-skirted sensible girl. If men should show that they preferred it, you would note how quickly faces would be washed and bobbed hair grown out.

Life is not all roses in the business world for the even passably good-looking girl. She is up against temptations and even insults, and it is a fight against the wrong sort of man all the time. I think any girl would gladly give it up for the right man. I know when the right one came along to me, I gave up my perfectly good job without a pang, and I have never had a regret. However, I still use rouge. But I raise chickens. I love to dance, but I can bake bread, and several times I have made butter. I marcel my hair and pluck my eyebrows, but I do my own washing and all my own work. My skirts are awfully short. But I helped shock oats last summer.

My advice to Mr. Beinke is to give some modern girl a chance. He might be surprised. Columbus took a chance and gained a new world.—RAE L. BISHOP, *Waterloo, Ia.*

## A Suggestion

*To the Editor:* Merely a suggestion. Why not bring back to the United States a few of the deluded ex-Reds lately deported to Russia and let them tell the world what a good old place this country is? —PHILIP COOL, *Auburn, Ind.*

## The Spirit of '98

*To the Editor:* Just finished reading an editorial in an eastern magazine devoted to the United Spanish War Veterans in which the writer deplored the fact that while the veterans of the Civil War and the World War are receiving prominent mention everywhere, the Spanish War veteran seems to be forgotten. Then, in going through a recent issue of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, I find an editorial headed, "The Day We Celebrate" in which the writer refers to the "spirit of '76, '61 and '17." He says nothing of the spirit of '98.

In justice to those who gave their all in the Spanish War, and in recognition of those World War Veterans who also served in the Spanish War, I write this protest, with the knowledge that the omission is caused in most cases through lack of understanding as to the importance of that war. The short duration of the conflict demonstrated what the United States could accomplish in so short a time, and it also served to make known to the world that the United States was a reunited people with an Army and Navy of undisputed ability and power. The accomplishment of Rear Admiral Dewey at Manila Bay has been unequalled in modern warfare. The destruc-



tion of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, with the capture of Admiral Cervera and over five hundred of his sailors, stands out in vivid memory as an unparalleled naval victory. The heroism of Hobson and his men in sinking the *Merrimac* in order to bottle up the Spanish fleet brought out the spirit of heroic sacrifice and grit which had been forever present in the breast of the loyal American but which had been dormant since the days of '61 to '65.

The war with Spain not only put the United States before the world as a power to be contended with in future world problems, but it gave the world to know that right and not might must prevail.

It is to be regretted that the public has forgotten these things and that writers on such a big subject should neglect to give credit where credit is due. But in spite of this, history will live on forever, and records of past events will not be blotted out. The spirit of '98 will be perpetuated and live alongside the Stars and Stripes forever.—F. ELLIS REED, veteran of both wars, Milwaukee, Wis.

### The K. of C. Offer

To the Editor: I write as a Legionnaire and a Knight to correct certain unfortunate impressions about the offer and refusal of the gift of a memorial building by the Knights of Columbus to The American Legion.

The Knights of Columbus offered to The American Legion a Legion of Honor National Memorial Building. The title, control and management would vest absolutely in the Legion and without any conditions on its completion. It was to be erected under the guidance of a committee consisting of three members of the Knights of Columbus, three members of The American Legion and the Secretary of War, whose powers and duties ended when it was completed. Once erected, there would be no further connection of the Knights of Columbus with it, and if the Legion went out of existence it was provided that the title should vest in the United States of America.

The gift also provided an endowment fund of \$1,000,000 with three trustees, the National Commander of the Legion, the Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus and the Secretary of the Treasury. They would manage the fund and pay over its income to the Legion. If one of the trustees retired the other two could fill the vacancy in the Board.

The gift was declined unless it should be made unconditional, and it was admitted by representatives of the Legion that the

erection of the building was a condition. In other words, a gift of \$5,000,000 cash would be acceptable but not a gift of a building and a fund to support it.

National Commander F. W. Galbraith, Jr., pronounced it the fairest of offers, I have learned on investigation, and I have written this letter because the newspaper account which I saw left the unfortunate impression that the Knights of Columbus desired to retain a certain control over the gift. If any other Legionnaire received the same impression I want to correct it.—WILLIAM M. CONROY, New Bedford, Mass., Post.

### Dr. Holmes on Americanism

To the Editor: In connection with the suggestions of investigation by Congress of a recent speech by Admiral Sims which some members of that body seem to think was "un-American," it is interesting to recall what that distinctly American writer, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, said on the subject of Americanism in 1859. I quote from "The Professor at the Breakfast Table":

"To think of trying to water-proof the American mind against the questions that Heaven rains down upon it shows a misapprehension of our new conditions. If to question everything be unlawful and dangerous, we had better undeclare our independence at once; for what the Declaration means is the right to question everything, even the truth of its own fundamental proposition.

"The old-world order of things is an arrangement of locks and canals, where everything depends on keeping the gates shut, and so holding the upper waters at their level; but the system under which the young republican American is born trusts the whole unimpeded tide of life to the great elemental influences, as the vast rivers of the continent settle their own level in obedience to the laws that govern the planet and the spheres that surround it."

Nowadays, the definition of "hundred per cent Americanism" does not seem to be just this. There is a tendency (due to the war, during which period free speech had, naturally, to be curtailed, as far as treasonable utterances were concerned) to limit free thought and the expression of it. This is dangerous, and suggests that "the old-world order of things" is getting root here. Freedom of thought and speech should be cherished; those ideas which do not stand examination are easily shown to be erratic and erroneous, while the man who holds them is less harmful in voicing them than he would be if forced to keep the ideas festering

within himself, breeding further revolt. Suppressed excitement, like repressed steam, eventually gathers force enough to blow up the works, if there is no safety-valve; and who is there among us who shall tell his fellows what they may or must not think regarding the problems we are all interested in solving?

If a man speaks for himself he should be much more unfettered than when a man speaks for a nation (as does an ambassador—unless the latter makes it clear that, for the moment, he is not speaking officially); and if the speaker is wrong, we have the right to differ with him, to try to convince him, to express our own point of view (which he may think wrong, until we give him facts). But we do not have to take the dictation of anyone else as to what we shall or shall not believe. There is too much thinking done for other people—as there is too much legislation done for others—and we cannot right the world by passing laws, merely. What Americanism should mean is the open mind where each has the right to think for himself, and I should like to see the Legion stand for this kind of Americanism. When a man is wrong, he can be corrected; he should not be repressed.—ROBERT WITHINGTON, Northampton, Mass.

### Confederate Veterans' Rights

To the Editor: There has been introduced into Congress a bill which would confer upon Confederate veterans the same rights in regard to pensions, soldier's homes, etc., that are now enjoyed by Union veterans of the Civil War.

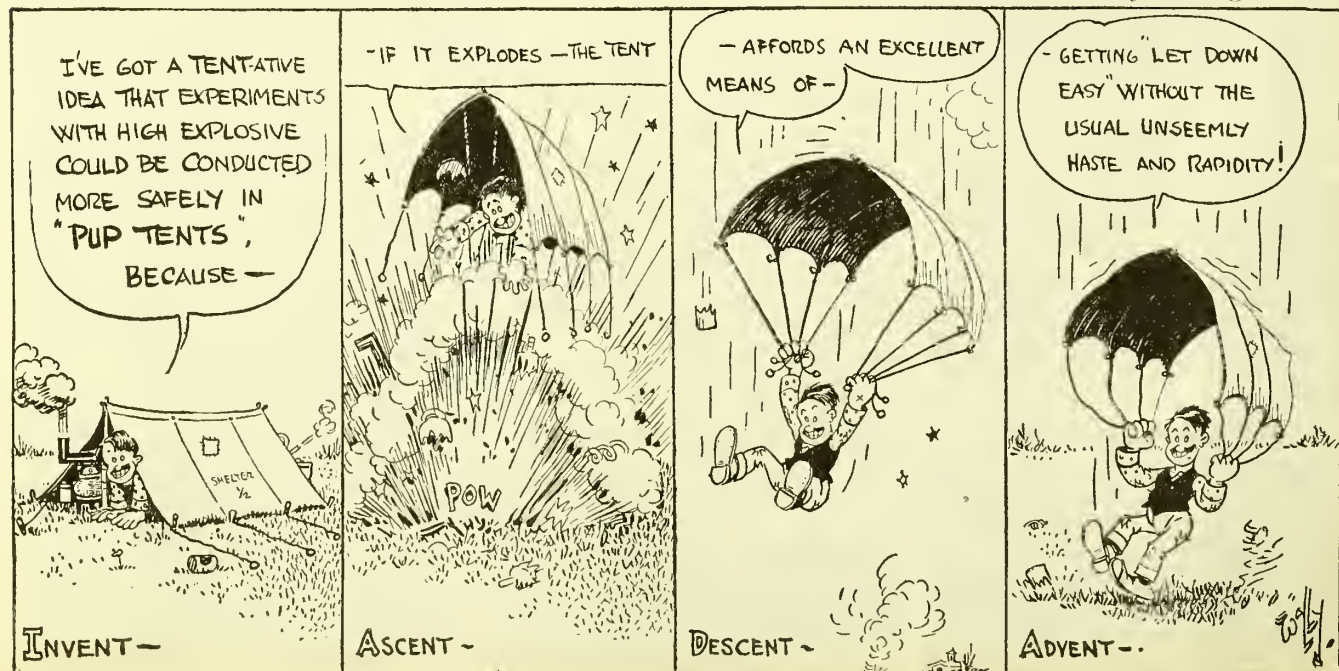
The American Legion post of Wilmore, Ky., has approved the bill in a resolution which was later unanimously passed by the Kentucky State Convention. Recently the Legislature of the State of Florida indorsed the bill.

The measure would serve to wipe out the last remaining vestige of sectional feeling and would be a sound recognition of the South's contribution to the nation's welfare and safety. There is no organization more entitled to the privilege of sponsoring this measure than that which embraces the sons of North and South, who side by side fought for the preservation of our united nation. The Department of Kentucky in which the sons of the blue and the gray are in almost equal proportion, has given an emphatic and unanimous approval to the measure. What think the Legionnaires of other States?—WILBUR C. PICKETT, Wilmore, Ky.

A hand on an eligible buddy's shoulder is worth twenty jabs in the arm.

### Magnifi-cent!

By Wallgren





# BURSTS AND DUDS

Payment is made for original material suitable for this department. Unavailable manuscript will be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelope

## A Pastoral

From his uniform pocket suspended  
A little white disc, with a drawing  
Of a beast with his nostrils distended,  
And raging and fuming and pawing.  
Within was a comfortable sack o'  
The substance which makes a pipe pull;  
To be brief, it was smoking tobacco,—  
Army issue Bull.

Before him a cook was preparing  
A can, color blue, without label,  
To silence the mouths that were raring  
For food to be put on the table.  
For coffee and spuds, both too chilly,  
'Twould make all the aching voids full;  
As you guess, it was only Corned Willie,—  
Army issue bull.

Said the sergeant: "The skipper's been  
telling  
In a week we'll be crossing the ocean!"  
"When I left her she set up a yelling!"  
"Tomorrow I get my promotion!"  
"The general says, 'There ain't many, son,  
With courage so dyed in the wool!'"  
And on, like the brook of A. Tennyson—  
Army issue bull.

—A. B. Bernd

## Terrible!

"That salesman certainly is a live wire,"  
remarked a merchant to Miss Prim, "his  
bookkeeper of uncertain vintage.  
"So I observed," snapped that lady. "His  
slang was shocking."

## Danger Ahead

Teacher: "Johnny, if you don't behave  
I'll have to send a note to your father."  
Johnny: "You'd better not. Ma's as  
jealous as a cat."

## There Wasn't Any

Motorist: "Why won't you tell me the  
best road to Mudville?"  
Native: "'Cause I don't like ter have  
people call me a liar."

## Not Fussy

"Miss Anne Teek is waiting for the right  
man."  
"What is her idea of the right man?"  
"The one that proposes."

## Inhospitable

Lady: "Aren't you ashamed to beg?  
You are so ragged that I am ashamed of  
you myself."  
Hobo: "Yes, it is kind of a reflection  
on the generosity of the neighborhood,  
Mum."

## A Young Observer

Mother: "Did I hear you say your  
prayers?"  
Willie: "If you didn't it's the first thing  
that ever got by you."

## Envy

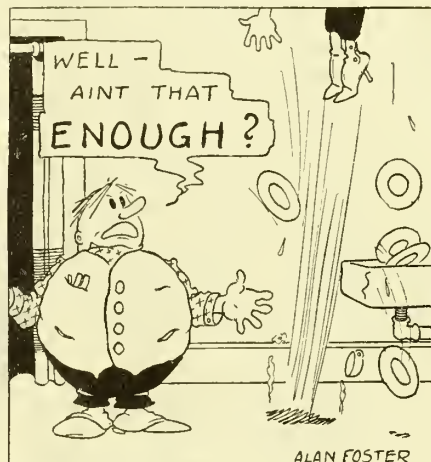
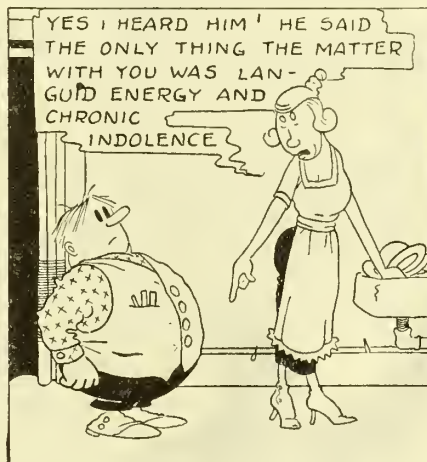
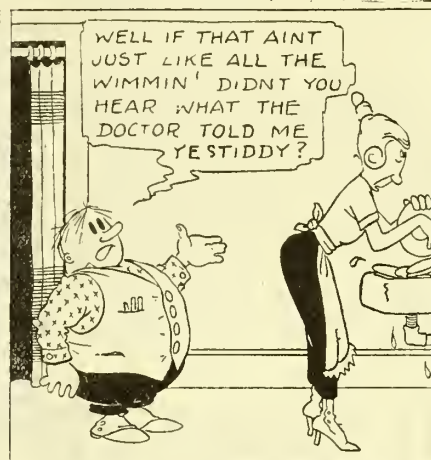
Knick: "So you think sculptors are  
lucky?"  
Knack: "Yes, they can always start a  
bust with some show of finishing it."

## Cause and Effect

North: "Jones had a relapse and Dr.  
Simmons was called in."  
West: "That's all right, but you must  
have the order of events reversed."

## Certainly Not

Joe and Gus were arguing the weight of  
an inflated tire and rim they had removed



ALAN FOSTER

QUITE SUFFICIENT, THANK YOU!

from a car they were laundering. Joe made a guess of fifty pounds and Gus raised it to ninety. When they put it on the scales they only registered forty-five.

"I always said them scales was bum," exclaimed Gus. "You seen me pump seventy-five pounds of air into that thing myself."

## Desperate Case

A country doctor had been called to a neighbor's home and found the wife in a hysterical condition.

"How long has she been like this?" he asked the husband.

"Ever since this morning," he replied. "She ran up against an echo out in the back yard and found she couldn't have the last word."

## Rattling the Skeleton

An ex-soldier living in Natchez  
Fell into some nettlewood patches.

"This brings memories  
Of old times overseas,"  
He says, as he scratches and scratches.

## Flighty

Pat had been heatedly debating politics with Mike. Pat stepped outside the boiler room to deposit his quid. Suddenly there was a terrific explosion and Mike disappeared through the roof.

"Poor Mike!" ruminated Pat, sticking his head back into the room. "He alwuz flies up into the air every time I argy wi' him."

## A Pleasant Rule

In a large park in one of the eastern cities there are seats about the bandstand with this notice posted on them:

"The seats in the vicinity of the bandstand are for the use of ladies. Gentlemen should make use of them only after the former are seated."

## None At All

What difference would it make if—  
Annette Kellermann lost her voice?  
A jazz orchestra left its music at home?  
Modern dancers had sore feet?  
The Democrats forgot to vote last year?  
Prohibition were repealed?

## Goodness Gracious!

Two restaurant customers seated at adjacent tables and both impatient for service were engaged in a hot argument as to which should be waited upon first.

"I say," cried one, as the dusky servitor emerged from the kitchen, "that's my boy."

"Well, maybe he is," conceded the other. "But he's my waiter."

## Satisfactory

"How about that fifty you owe me?"  
"By Jove, you know—I haven't the money or a check with me. I'll make a note of it, though."

"All right. Make it for thirty days, at eight per cent."



# The Value of Department Conferences

By Leo A. Spillane

Adjutant, Department of Massachusetts

*Since the Department of Indiana originated the idea of the state conference of post officials many other departments have found it a worthwhile plan in assisting local organization and developing post enthusiasm. In this account of one such gathering, Adjutant Spillane of Massachusetts outlines the plan adopted and the results achieved—results which prove the value of the conference and mark a definite milestone in Legion progress in the Bay State.*

**R**EALIZING that in the element of personal contact lies the secret of organization strength and cohesion and the essence of a well-lubricated and smoothly running machine, the Department of Massachusetts recently adopted the plan of bringing together the commanders of its 266 posts at an informal meeting and banquet. For want of a better name the meeting was called "the get-together of post commanders and department officials." It proved to be such a success that a series of these gatherings with the additional attendance of the post adjutants—three or four times a year perhaps—will undoubtedly become a prominent part of the Massachusetts department's activities.

The post commanders were brought together primarily because the success or failure of an individual post depends largely on their skillful leadership and activity. A poorly-led post is generally a poorly-functioning post, and an organization, business or enterprise—any line of endeavor—is only successful in proportion to the efforts and direction of the man at the helm. So it was that the call went out for the meeting—a call to every post leader for a heart-to-heart talk designed to better the administration.

It was the plan to have the event as informal as possible—a sort of family affair, a gathering around the chow table where the men who had been entrusted with the management of Legion affairs in their communities would be afforded an opportunity under favorable circumstances to meet one another, to find out what the other fellow was doing, to exchange views on Legion problems that perplexed and to talk over matters vital to the well-being and successful conduct of their posts.

We wanted the affair to be, above everything else, one that would make the commanders more fully conscious of their duties and responsibilities. We wanted it to be an affair that would put more life into some posts, one that would be the means of inspiring the commander of a backward post and imbue him with the proper Legion spirit if by any chance it were lacking, so that he could go home with a bunch of ideas and a firm determina-

tion to put his post back on the map—where there is no reason it should not be—a credit and a bulwark to the community and a shining example to other posts.

We wanted it to be an affair that would make for a more complete co-operation not alone between the post and the department but between neighboring posts and counties. We wanted the idea of co-operation in its fundamental phase to get in and stay in for the good of the organization. In other words and in general, we wanted the conference to be one where the troublesome parts of the machine might be oiled and lubricated, so that it would run more efficiently.

We believed at the time that we succeeded in the above objects, and we recommend that other departments, if they have not entertained the idea, hold similar gatherings, mixing the social with the business end. Fundamentally, the value of these conferences to a department organization is inestimable. At least one a year, besides the annual convention, should be held. Bring together the post commanders and adjutants. They are the men who are responsible for the conduct of the local post. Give them a feast of information as well as eatables—and it is only nat-

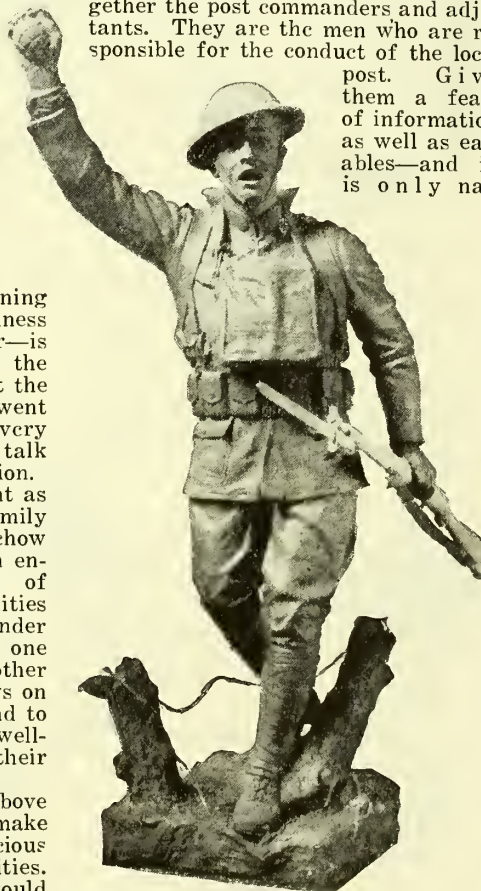
ural that a bigger, better, stronger and livelier department will result, all of which will make the national outfit so much more powerful.

The post commanders all were delighted at the opportunity of getting together. Reports from several posts since have justified the belief we entertained at the time of the conference. An improvement has been noted in the co-operation received which heretofore had been, we are sorry to say, sadly lacking in some respects. Eight new posts in as many new communities have sprung up, although we had thought that the State had been pretty well organized and that there was not much room for community posts. The formation of these new posts can be traced directly to the enthusiasm created and the helpful ideas dispensed at the banquet. They took root in neighboring post commanders, who forthwith put them to practical use.

The Department of Massachusetts was not content with having its own post commanders and department officers get together. It invited the department commanders and adjutants of the neighboring Departments of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island to come and see how the thing was done and to get the benefit which it was felt would most surely be derived in the way of helpful ideas and suggestions. The conference to all appearances met with great favor on the part of these visiting comrades, who left convinced of the great value of the conferences and of the splendid results to be derived. We feel that our conference and the attendance of representatives of nearby departments has brought us all closer together, has effected a finer liaison and has enhanced considerably Legion spirit and enthusiasm.

There are so many good things said and done at a conference of this nature that it is indeed difficult to name those most beneficial. In fact, practically everything that is done does some good. For instance, at the Massachusetts conference Governor Channing H. Cox told of the relation of the Legion to the State, Mayor Peters of Boston of its relation to the community. Senator Walsh outlined its place in the national life, lauded its fight for the disabled, touched on the shocking revelations of the neglect of the nation's charges he had seen with his own eyes and promised an exposure on the floor of the Senate.

A state conference gives the department commander a fine opportunity to acquaint the post commanders with his purposes and just what he wants them to do so that the Legion's ship of state may safely proceed. Department Commander James T. Duane made the most of this opportunity. He pleaded for close co-operation, emphasizing that this was most vital, at the same time laying before them, as he aptly termed it, "a feast of information" on Legion problems. Past Department Commander Logan urged increased membership on the plan of every member getting a new member. Past Department Commander Herbert emphasized the fact that the commanders were leaders and said, "Dare to lead. You are chosen to lead. Dare to suggest. Dare to lead in the things that make for the community."



"The Spirit of the American Doughboy" designed by E. M. Viquesney of Americus, Ga., which has been selected from 147 suggestions submitted to the National Committee on Memorials as the Legion's tribute to the memory of the victims of the 1919 Armistice Day parade at Centralia, Wash. Fifty-two veterans posed for the statue, and a jury of ex-service men passed on its detail.



“A H-TAAN-SEE-ON, Voyageurs!”

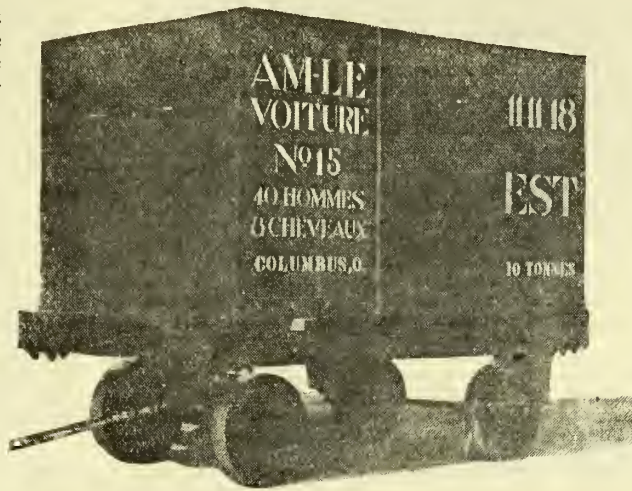
“La mobilisation pour la convention nationale prochaine de la Légion Américaine.”

Oui messieurs, La Société des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux is going to be among those present at Kansas City. And La Société has been growing some since the Legion's Second Annual Convention in Cleveland last year, when it made prisonniers de guerre of a large proportion of the national and department officials and delegates there assembled. The society had been under way for some time before the Cleveland convention, but the real growth of the organization started when the prisonniers captured at Cleveland, repatriated in their own States and cities, became missionaries of the mystic military cercle américaine. At present the organization is most active in the Departments of Iowa, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Minnesota, California, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Oregon, Missouri, Montana, Arizona, Washington, Illinois, Virginia, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana and Kansas. The Department of Iowa has been the first to cover an entire State, every sizable town and city in Iowa being under the jurisdiction of a local voiture, the term by which each post's unit of the boxcar society is known.

The nature of the society is best expressed by its Constitution, which says: “La Société des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux is an organization composed exclusively of members of The American Legion in good standing, to provide a playground feature within The American Legion, that there may be no excuse in not keeping the gatherings of The American Legion proper, dignified and impressive at all times, and to bind ourselves together in even more close comradeship and fraternalism. All members of La Société shall be known as Voyageurs Militaires. All eligible non-members shall be known as prisonniers de guerre (or P. G.'s).”

The objects of the society are further expressed as “at all times to strive to promote the principles and advance the welfare of The American Legion; to be present at all memorial services and funerals of departed comrades when-

## On Schedule With La Société des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux



Hommes 40 car, initiation model, built by Henry M. Green of 136th F. A. Post, Columbus, O., and Am Le Voiture No. 5, and successfully used not only to introduce new members but to advertise the Legion in Columbus parades

ever possible, to hold Memorial Day sacred to the memory of our departed comrades and to participate in the proper observance of this veterans' day, to hold dear the memories of our days in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps and never to forget a buddy.”

With local voitures of the boxcar society flourishing all over the country, the preparations to hold the Promenade Nationale in Kansas City at the same time the National Convention of The American Legion is being held—October 31, November 1 and 2—have aroused enthusiasm among les anciens combattants américains everywhere. Last year the Philadelphia voyageurs—it was in Philadelphia that the society was born—made the voyage to Cleveland in a boxcar, but owing to the distance and hazards many of the voyageurs arrived in Cleveland looking and feeling like blessés et mutilés. This year, pour la première fois, the voyageurs will mobilize in advance at convenient strategic points near the convention city and at the proper time will arrive in Kansas City voiture after voiture full over the chemins de fer. It is expected that all voyageurs coming from the East will

mobilize and entrain in the hommes and chevaux voitures at St. Louis. Those from the West and Northwest will monter voitures at Omaha, and those from the Southwest at Hutchinson, Kansas.

The society has its National Headquarters at 917 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. J. W. Breen of that city is Chef de Chemin de Fer, while E. S. Glavis is Correspondant Nationale. The departments which have been organized by the society have their own grands voitures, with jurisdiction over the local voitures. Department and local officials, in addition to the Chef de Chemin de Fer and the Correspondant, are the conducteur, commissaire intendant, garde de prisonnier, cheminots, garde de la porte and garde aux chevaux.

The society's constitution provides that whenever fifteen or more Legionnaires have become voyageurs militaires in the national society they may form a local voiture. Voyageurs wear the official badge of the society, a bronze medal with a French boxcar rampant, a soldat and a cheval visible through the porte. They also wear a lapel attachment on their Legion button and horizon blue chapeaux lettered with the name of the society. It is emphasized that overseas service is not a requirement for membership, for as a matter of fact the society's initiation will be doubly appreciated by those men who never had the pleasure of going down the chemin de fer in the voitures of France.

Past Commander D'Olier of The American Legion holds Card No. 3 in the society and the late National Commander Galbraith was also a member. Among the other Legionnaires known nationally who have been initiated are Commander Fitts and Adjutant Bebergall of California; Commander Swale and Adjutant Wise of Washington; Vice Commander Goodell and Adjutant Eivers of Oregon; Commander MacNider and Adjutant Barton of Iowa; Commander Duane and Adjutant Spillane of Massachusetts; Commander Vernon of Minnesota; Adjutant Setliffe of Illinois; Adjutant Little of Arizona; Adjutant Parker of Delaware and National Committeeman Withington of Hawaii. General Pershing is a member.

## The Reason—By Wright Field

He wonders why so many men  
Have friends when he has none;  
He wonders why, when folks are glad,  
He never shares the fun.  
He feels left out, and doesn't know  
That he's to blame the while,  
The reason is not far to seek—  
It hurts his face to smile!

He has a lot of enemies  
He never meant to make;  
He never stoops to trifles done  
For simple friendship's sake.  
He doesn't think small courtesies  
Are really worth the while,  
And when he does a generous thing,  
It hurts his face to smile!

The simple little things of life  
That pleasure you and me,  
He does not care to cultivate,  
Too dignified is he!  
He ran a race for office once  
And lost by many a mile,  
And never knew the reason was  
It hurt his face to smile!

No little children ever dare  
To climb upon his knee;  
No strange dog ever leaps at him  
With tail a-wag with glee.  
Nobody ever tells him jokes,  
He's lonely all the while;  
And knows not what he's missed because  
It hurts his face to smile!



# Here and There in The Legion

## Plans for Visit to France

THE visit of a delegation of 250 Legionnaires to France at the invitation of the French Government, an event to take place in August and September, throws the American ex-service organization in bold outline against the sky-line of international affairs. The trip, as it has developed, has taken on more and more the aspect not only of a *beau geste* of friendship between France and the Americans who fought on French battlefields, but of a step in the furtherance of Franco-American comity of worldwide significance. For these representatives of The American Legion will go to France as a new expeditionary force of fraternity and goodwill.

The national and international importance of the Legion mission abroad is emphasized by the manner in which the official invitation from President Millerand and the French Government was extended. The ceremony took place at the White House with President Harding participating and with the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, delivering the invitation in person to National Commander Emery of The American Legion. Franklin D'Olier of Philadelphia, Past National Commander, who will head the Legion party, joined with Commander Emery in receiving the invitation on behalf of the Legion.

Primarily the Legion has been invited to send a delegation to France to take part in the unveiling of a monument to A.E.F. troops at Flirey, a tribute by the citizens of Lorraine to the valor of the Americans who delivered their soil from German occupation. A small replica of the monument was presented by Ambassador Jusserand to President Harding at the time the invitation to the Legion was tendered.

The unveiling of the Flirey monument will be, however, only one of a series of impressive ceremonies in which the Legionnaires will participate overseas. Scheduled to arrive in Paris August 11th, they will, immediately after the customary calls of courtesy and respect, go by special train to Blois to attend the dedication of the Jeanne d'Arc statue presented to the French city by the Joan of Arc Committee of New York. From there plans call for a visit to Bordeaux, one of the old A.E.F. ports, to receive the freedom of the city.

Thence the itinerary leads to Tarbes, the birthplace of Marshal Foch, in the Pyrennes, where the delegation will assist in placing a bronze memorial tablet on the house where the famous soldier was born and where it is expected the Marshal himself will be present to receive them. Toulouse and Lyon will honor the Americans as they next proceed north to the battle-scarred town of St. Die, well known to those who served on the old Lunéville front, and of peculiar interest as the home long ago of the Alsatian monk, Waldsee-Muller, who first suggested the name of America. A visit will follow to Alsace-Lorraine with public receptions in Strasbourg and Metz, after which the party will go to Flirey for the main objective of their journey across the Atlantic, the unveiling of the American monument.

Flirey will be remembered as standing on the main line of resistance in the Toul sector, which became American in 1917. The town itself is only 2,000 yards from the old front line and was usually occupied by the regimental headquarters of the troops holding the line. Seventeen American divisions fought in the vicinity of Flirey and the Eighty-Ninth, from Kansas and Missouri, jumped off from there on September 12, 1918, when the St. Mihiel drive began. President Millerand, Premier Briand and the marshals of France will be present at the ceremonies.

The unveiling at Flirey will be followed by an extensive tour of the battlefields, during which the party will spend one night in the famous citadel of Verdun, go over the

Argonne to Montfaucon, visit the great Romagne cemetery, attend the presentation of the three million franc gift of the Carnegie Foundation to the municipal library of Rheims, turn south through the Marne country and finally be received at Château-Thierry, where will be laid the cornerstone of the bridge to be built to replace the one which Americans defended in July, 1918.

All details of the trip have been arranged with an eye to the dignity of the mission and the comfort and pleasure of its members. The delegation will sail from New York, August 3rd, on the *George Washington*, the great liner which twice took President Wilson to France and back. The return trip will be made aboard the French liner *Leopoldina*. It is worth noting that both these ships were former favorite vessels of the Kaiser, the *George Washington* having been the *Kaiser Wilhelm II* and the *Leopoldina* the Hamburg-American liner *Blücher*. The trip will last approximately six weeks, with seventeen days of this time spent on the water. The last week in France will be left open so that members of the delegation may re-visit, if they so desire, their own peculiar haunts in what was the A.E.F.

The cost of the voyage and the stay in France will be about half the ordinary price involved. None of the expenses incurred will be borne by National Headquarters of The American Legion and nearly all of the delegates will foot their own bills. Some departments are, however, paying either in part or as a whole the expenses of their representatives. Delegates who are married may take their wives at their own expense, and a special itinerary has been arranged for them on the other side.

The delegation is to be composed of at least one delegate from each Legion Department, with the remainder of the 250 quota apportioned among the departments according to Legion membership. The designation of delegates from each department is a department affair, subject to action by the department commander, the department executive committee or the department convention.

## Commander Emery Renews Pledge

TWO organizations of disabled veterans assembled in convention at the end of June to discuss ways and means of bettering their lot and to bring to public attention conditions surrounding their present existence.

National Commander Emery of The American Legion, speaking before the American Disabled Veterans of the World War at Detroit, renewed the Legion's pledge

to secure fit treatment for the disabled man from the Government. Judge Robert S. Marx, national president of the American Disabled Veterans, declared that the supreme object of the organization was to inspire in its members a determination to come back and to resume their places in the ranks of a useful citizenry.

Definite complaints and recommendations were voiced at Detroit and also at Washington, where the National Disabled Soldiers' League, which has recently been under Congressional investigation, called to order by C. H. Gillin, its national commander, submitted to Senator Walsh of Massachusetts evidence of alleged graft, inefficiency and political favoritism in the operation of soldier relief agencies of the Government. Among the counts in the complaints submitted before the Washington gathering was the statement that mental and nervous patients at Perryville, Md., suffer from the proximity of Aberdeen proving grounds. Patients have been thrown into convulsions by the discharge of sixteen-inch guns at Aberdeen, according to the complaints.

## A Swift Reaction

THE reaction in The American Legion to the campaign which certain business and industrial interests are waging against the Legion's adjusted compensation bill in Congress has set in strongly with a steady flow of resolutions directed particularly against the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Many posts are going straight to their local chambers of commerce and asking for a reversal of the national organization's stand against compensation; others are passing resolutions condemning the chamber and stating the Legion's side of the case.

At least one Legion Department, through its executive committee, has replied to the recent manifesto of the Chamber of Commerce with a strong resolution, the American Legion Department of the District of Columbia.

Seward-Ayars Post of Neodesha, Kan., in a resolution typical of those being adopted by Legion posts, denounces "the reported action and intention of the United States Chamber of Commerce as unthoughtful and ungrateful."

Put your post on the map in Washington. Tell your senators and representatives where you stand.

## Honoring a Record of Service

WITHIN a few days of the death of Commander Galbraith, five departments had voluntarily sent in to National Headquarters contributions for a fund to be devoted to erecting a fitting memorial in his memory. At the meeting of the National Executive Committee, held five days after the late Commander's death, to name his successor, preliminary steps were taken for the erection of such a memorial, and the matter was placed in the hands of the National Committee on Memorials to consider the details and submit a report. No specific plan for the reception of funds has therefore been decided on, but pending the adoption of such a plan and in anticipation of a fund ultimately being provided for, National Headquarters is turning over to the National Treasurer all contributions received toward the memorial. Contributions should come through the respective department headquarters and be made payable to the National Treasurer, The American Legion.

Department contributions acknowledged to the end of June were as follows: Nevada, \$30; Idaho and Virginia, \$25 each; New York and Pennsylvania, \$5 each.

It is known that new posts in many parts of the country have vied for the honor of naming themselves for the late Commander, but the first post actually to be granted the designation of Frederick W. Galbraith, Jr.,



—Buffalo (N.Y.) Evening News

Does This Mean Anything to You, Employers?



Post is an organization which is particularly entitled to that name. The post, which already has its charter, is located in Cincinnati, the Commander's home, and comprises among its membership, which includes former ranks from private to brigadier general, several men who served with Colonel Galbraith in the First Ohio or the 147th Infantry.

Because so many Legionnaires have requested pictures of the late Commander, the Emblem Division of National Headquarters has arranged to supply a portrait 11 by 14 inches at the cost price of \$3. These are now ready for delivery. If a thousand pictures are sold, the price will become \$2.50, and a refund of 50 cents will be made to each purchaser who forwarded \$3.

*Five minutes' exercise a day, say the medicos, is better than none. Five minutes' membership talk a day will help keep your vocal apparatus in order.*

### Memorial Day in Poland

NOT only in France were the overseas graves of American soldier dead honored with great public ceremonies on Memorial Day, but even in still more distant Poland, where lie the bodies of several men who fought in the A.E.F., the Legion made the occasion one of tribute to the comrades who rest in foreign soil. At Lvov (Lemberg), where the bodies of three American members of the Kosciusko Squadron are buried, a great ceremony was held under the supervision of Warsaw Post of the Legion. The Polish Government furnished an escort of soldiers and the American Minister to Poland and General Haller of the Polish Army delivered memorial addresses. The graves of Polish-American members of Haller's Army, which saw service in France and was largely recruited in the United States, also were decorated. The significance of Memorial Day was presented to the people of Poland with such impressiveness that masses for the American dead were celebrated in the churches.

The main street of Ipswich, S. D., now boasts one attractive block, levelled off and gravelled and with 600 feet of concrete gutter, because C. W. Elstad Post turned out and did the job. The property owners paid for the material and the Legion did the rest. The city officials are now seriously considering fixing the rest of the streets in town the same way.

## HEADQUARTERS BULLETINS

SUBJECT: CITIZENS' TRAINING CAMPS.—SPECIAL No. 24.

Your particular attention is called to the following resolution passed by the Military Policy Committee of The American Legion on May 25th:

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the Military Policy Committee of The American Legion that Citizens' Military Training Camps, to be held this summer by the War Department, be endorsed and that the aid of The American Legion be given in helping to secure recruits for these camps and in giving publicity to the same, and that the National Commander be requested to communicate with all department commanders of The American Legion to this effect and through them with the various posts of the Legion, requesting their cooperation.

You are urged to communicate this resolution to all your posts and request their cooperation. In view of the delay and the appeal of the Government for the Legion's help to gain applicants, you are requested to give full local publicity, and take prompt action.

These thirty-day camps at government expense offer a splendid chance to the younger brother and relations of Legionnaires—a chance to learn something of the military service while having a fine vacation with plenty of athletics and recreation. Also the advantages of American citizenship and its duties, will be brought home to these young men from sixteen up. The attendance at camps is voluntary and does not entail any military obligation thereafter.

The Legion is back of these camps. We are on record to that effect. Let's make our backing practical.—LEMUEL BOLLES, National Adjutant.



# A Surprise

## Awaits you in this ten-day test

This is to urge that you brush teeth for ten days in a new way. Combat the film. Bring other good effects. The whiter, cleaner, safer teeth will be a delightful surprise.

To millions of people this method is bringing a new era in teeth cleaning.

### It combats film

One object is to fight the film—that viscous film you feel. This is the teeth's great enemy. It dims the teeth and causes most tooth troubles.

Film clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays. The ordinary tooth paste does not effectively combat it. So night and day it may do a damage which few people have escaped.

It is the film-coat that discolors, not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Despite the tooth brush, all these troubles have been constantly increasing.

### New methods now

Dental science, after diligent research, has found effective film combatants. Able authorities have amply proved them. Now leading dentists, in

Europe and America, advise their daily use.

The methods are embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And millions of people have already adopted it.

### Watch these desired effects

Pepsodent combats the film in two effective ways. Then it leaves the teeth so highly polished that film-coats cannot easily adhere.

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It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva, to digest starch deposits which otherwise cling and may form acid. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva, to neutralize the acids which cause tooth decay.

Thus twice a day it brings to users unique tooth protection.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coat disappears. Read in our book the scientific reason for each new effect.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Electric Wiring             | <input type="checkbox"/> Window Trimmer          |
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## NATIONAL SERVICE DIVISION

The National Service Division, American Legion, 1723 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., assists all ex-service men in obtaining results on claims for hospitalization, compensation, insurance, vocational training and any other matters pertaining to war-time service. It is requested that all definite inquiries and routine matters first be referred to post service officers or the proper government department. If there has been an unwarranted delay, or an apparent injustice, the facts should be submitted to this division, together with all possible information and evidence on the case. Information on various subjects is printed in these columns from week to week and careful perusal will obviate the necessity for many direct inquiries.

### Army Guns for Ceremonials and Display

AMERICAN LEGION posts desiring to obtain from the Government caissons and limbers for use in funeral ceremonies should communicate directly with the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

A charge is made by the War Department of \$10 for the caisson and \$5 for the limber. A request to the Chief of Ordnance for shipment of the pieces should be accompanied by certified check, government money order or draft.

Shipment will be made of the caisson and limber from the Ordnance Depot nearest the Legion post in question. The two pieces weigh 2350 pounds and freight charges must be paid by the post.

Obsolete and defective cannon and field pieces are given away by the Ordnance Department for decorative and display purposes upon application of a municipal corporation, a soldiers' monument association or a G.A.R. post. This comes under an Act of Congress of May 22, 1896, which has not as yet been amended to include American Legion posts. Awaiting changes in the act, American Legion posts should seek to obtain cannon for placement in connection with memorial buildings and monuments by application through the mayors of their respective municipalities.

The distribution of enemy guns and material captured in the World War is being held up by the War Department pending the passage by Congress of a bill directing allotment by States according to population.

### Compensation Claims and War Risk Policy

LARGELY in reply to requests of the National Service Division of The American Legion, the new Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, C. R. Forbes, has issued a memorandum to his chief medical adviser and to all department heads in the Bureau outlining a new policy for the Bureau in deciding compensation awards for disability.

The number of pending compensation claims has recently been cut from 83,000 to 65,000, but there are thousands of claims, both among those which have been turned down and those still pending, which may be favorably affected by the new statement of policy, as well, of course, as all new claims coming in.

The memorandum from the Director of the Bureau to his assistants is, in full, as follows:

"For your information and guidance, I desire to state the Bureau's policy with respect to the making of awards in connection with the compensation and insurance claims of disabled ex-service men and women.

"First: No claim should be disallowed unless the disallowance is clearly imperative. Doubts are to be resolved in favor of the ex-service man or woman and the presumption is always in favor of the claimant.

"Second: Additional evidence should not be called for unless it is clearly indispensable, and in close cases the rule that presumption is in favor of the man should permit the making of a favorable award.

"It has come to my attention that a great many disallowances have been made, and that almost automatically additional medical evidence has been required in every case

recently filed. It has also come to my attention that in some instances the papers in the file are already adequate to justify a decision without further delay or without asking for further evidence. Probably such cases constitute the minority and are due to the volume and press of work.

"However that may be, there is an almost uniform feeling in the field among our representatives, and in the country at large among the ex-service men and other people, that this Bureau is making too difficult the matter of the presentation and prosecution of a claim by continual demands for new evidence, and by the apparent attitude of resolving doubts in favor of the Government, and putting the entire burden of proof upon the claimant.

"Personally in dealing with you, and those around you, I know that this criticism is not based on solid grounds. However, I also appreciate the fact that in your effort to secure scientific and professional decisions, it is quite likely that occasionally you may fall into the habit of desiring more conclusive professional evidence in a given case.

"It is desired, therefore, that you advise all employees of your division that although I expect and desire no indiscriminate and unsound decisions relative to a claim for compensation or insurance, nevertheless I am convinced that at present we are somewhat too strict, and I desire liberality in the handling of claims before the Bureau."

Has your post passed a resolution asking your national legislators to support the Legion's bills for the disabled and for adjusted compensation?

### Line of Duty Ruling by Navy Department

SECRETARY DENBY of the Navy Department has announced a new ruling which, he says, places "a more liberal construction upon the term 'line of duty' than has hitherto been given it." It is of interest to ex-sailors with disability claims which have been rejected, because of a lack of "line of duty" status. The ruling reads:

"In the case of any person who was in active service in the naval forces of the United States at the time an injury was suffered or a disease contracted, causing disability, whether on active duty or furlough, leave of absence or under arrest, such injury or disease shall be deemed to have been suffered or contracted in the line of duty, unless it appears that the injury or disease has been caused by wilful misconduct on the part of the person suffering disability or by something done by him in pursuit of some private avocation or business which has intervened as the producing cause between his public service or performance of duty and the injury or disease."

An exception to the above arises when the disability is recurrent and originally occurred previous to admission to the naval service. Each case of this latter character must be settled in accordance with the evidence adduced. Where there has been no recurrence of the disease for many years previous to admission to the naval service, it is held that the recurrence was incident to the service and in line of duty.

### Coming Reunions

32d Division.—Reunion to be held in Detroit, August 28th, 29th and 30th. Program includes divisional memorial ceremony, decoration of colors by French Government, business session and many festivities. Reduced railroad fares. For particulars write Charles D. Kelley, 615 Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

U. S. Army Base Hospital No. 51.—Second annual reunion at Philadelphia, August 1st and 2d. For particulars write Louis H. Button, Box 414, Hubbard, Ohio.

U. S. Army Base Hospital No. 67.—Second annual reunion at Cleveland, September 3d, 4th and 5th. For information address Robert B. Henry, 816 Juniper Street, Quakertown, Pa.

103RD ORD. DEPOT Co.—Outing for former members to be held near Boston on Labor Day. For details write Albert Feldman, c/o A. B. Leach & Co., 209 Washington st., Boston, Mass.



## From Belleau Wood to Etrepilly Ridge

(Continued from page 8)

but the final instructions for the battle.

It was well that so much had been done beforehand for at 10 o'clock on the evening of the 17th there burst over the Marne country one of the worst thunder storms that the Americans experienced during their stay in France. The rain poured down in torrents and excepting when illuminated by the lightning flashes the darkness was impenetrable. Officers going back to their commands, troops hurrying into position, stumbled and floundered through the mud and among the undergrowth of the woods, while at cross-roads where the military police struggled to preserve order in the advancing columns of trucks, ammunition carts, ration wagons and rolling kitchens, the confusion seemed hopeless. At nearly all points, however, everything went forward according to schedule in spite of the storm and the steady dropping of German shells coming over from the batteries far off in the hills to the northeast.

Such were the conditions along the entire great battle front, fifty kilometers long, from Chateau-Thierry to the Aisne as the countless thousands of French and Americans of Degoutte's Sixth Army and Mangin's Tenth Army hurried into the positions from which they were to sweep forward upon the unsuspecting lines of Von Boehm's Seventh German Army on the morning of the 18th. In the Twenty-sixth Division the men were eager for the battle if only because it would vary the wretched discomfort of existence on the partly stabilized front. In Cole's brigade the orders were for the Third Battalion of the 103rd Infantry, under Major Southard, on the left, to go through the holding battalion of its own regiment and take the village of Torcy. In the center the Third Battalion of the 104th Infantry, under Captain W. A. McDade, moving northward out of Belleau Wood and passing through the Second Battalion of its own regiment under Major E. E. Lewis, which was holding the front line, was to capture and hold Belleau Village, the creek bed and railroad grade just beyond and the hamlet of Givry on the slope of Hill 193, 200 meters further to the north. On the right the Second Battalion of the 103rd Infantry under Captain E. A. Hosford, moving eastward out of the southern end of Belleau Wood, was to attack only at 7:30 a. m. when it was to seize and hold the embankment of the railroad in the creek valley from Bouresches Station northward.

The fateful hour of 4:35 o'clock at length arrived. The storm of the night had passed and a fresh, rosy dawn crept over the forested hills and the valleys rich with crops, so astonishingly peaceful in appearance despite the sounds of war reverberating over them. A light mist covered the little valley of the Ru Gobert partly cloaking the fields of wheat, ripening to gold, with their crimson underwarp of the red poppies which have lent a color of wistful beauty to memories of all the summer battle fields of France.

Not until the zero hour did the American and French artillery open fire. Then the thunderous barrage commenced, the lines of bursting shells



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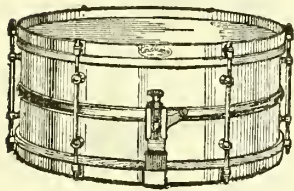
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creeping ahead closely hugged by the infantry waves swinging through the wheat until Southard's men were in possession of Torcy. From here within an hour of the start they threw up signal rockets to announce their success, which included the capture of the creek bed and railroad grade beyond the village. The enemy, taken completely by surprise, had mustered only a light counter barrage while the infantry of the German 201st Division which was holding the line had fled precipitately, so that the Americans had suffered but light casualties in the advance.

In Belleau Wood the progress of the battle was at first less satisfactory. The Third Battalion of the 104th Infantry, coming up from support in the darkness and pounding rain of the night to make the attack, became utterly confused in the forest and did not reach the parallel of departure until after the hour set for the attack and even then the accompanying machine gun company was without its ammunition.

When the rest of the battalion was at last assembled on the line, after 6 o'clock, one company could not be found at all. At that hour the artillery barrage had already gone ahead and terminated, so the commanding officer of the battalion decided not to attack at all and sent word to this effect back to Lieutenant Colonel Foote, the regimental commander. The latter at once ordered him replaced in command by Major E. E. Lewis, whose own battalion, the Second, was holding the front line. The new commander was advised at 7 o'clock of the work cut out for him and was given half an hour in which to prepare the attack to jump off at 7:30, in conjunction with the advance of Captain Hosford's battalion on the right.

Since the fourth company of the attack battalion was still missing, Major Lewis drew Company H of his own battalion out of the front line and substituted it and promptly at 7:30 the attack went over. Hosford's battalion followed its barrage which was scheduled for 7:30 and gained its objectives without difficulty, though later it had more trouble in holding them. But there was no time to call down a new barrage for the center battalion which, absolutely unprotected, went out in broad daylight across the wheatfields, Companies M and I in front line going respectively toward the right and left of Belleau and Companies H and L following them. The Germans, fully aware that a gap had existed in the first American attack and on the alert to prevent its being filled, opened a terrific artillery and machine gun fire as soon as Major Lewis's men appeared in the edge of the woods and struck forward into the open fields. The ground was torn by the bursting shells but the waves rolled on straight for the shattered ruins of Belleau and the flaming line of the railroad grade beyond.

Deeds of heroism abounded during the short, breathless advance. Sergeant Earl R. McGuire of Company L was struck down by a severe wound in the head but struggled to his feet and kept on, leading the men of his platoon so courageously that none hesitated to follow him. Lieutenant Russell B. Livermore's platoon of Company M, which was on the right flank, as it was going forward received a blast of bullets from a machine gun nest hidden in a little ravine. Quickly gathering a group of his men,

Lieutenant Livermore led them in a charge on the nest, putting it out of action, capturing eleven prisoners and saving many Americans from wounds or death.

Though it seemed an eternity in the performance, the rush across the open was really over in a few moments. With Company L protecting the left flank and Lieutenant Livermore's platoon of Company M performing the same service on the right, Company H pushed into Belleau and cleaned out the east side of the town while Company I mopped up the western portion of it and took the railroad station, the enemy fleeing so rapidly as to lose few men either by bullets or capture. Barely pausing in the village, Companies H and I and the greater part of Company M charged on across the swampy bed of the Ru Gobert, through a small woodland and into Givry, which Company M cleared after a brief hand-to-hand fight with some Germans who awoke so late to their situation that they had no time to run. The other units reached the foot of Hill 193, the final objective, and chased the fleeing foe up the slopes, throwing hand grenades after them. But this commanding hill was in the sector of the division on the left flank of the Twenty-sixth, the 167th French Division, which was under orders to attack it from the west, so the Americans were recalled and the battalion, with its post of command in Belleau, dug in along the foot of the hill and in Givry, having taken and consolidated all its objectives by 9 o'clock in the morning.

Now began the hardest part of the task, lying still and waiting for the units on the flank to reach and finally occupy the new front before driving on northeastward. When the Americans retired from Hill 193 the Germans immediately reoccupied it and the 167th Division was repulsed in attack after attack on the hill and the village of Monthiers, north of it. Lashed by flank machine gun fire from Hill 193 and frontal fire from the slopes of Etrepilly Ridge, Captain Hosford's battalion, after holding the railroad north of Bouresches all day, was forced to relinquish it at night and fall back on Belleau Wood.

The battalions which had conquered Torcy and Belleau were obliged to dig in on the open ground north of the railroad because the embankment of the latter was so accurately plotted by the German artillery that it could not be occupied. These battalions were virtually isolated by the torrent of enemy fire which swept over them and tore up the wheat fields between them and the edge of Belleau Wood, destroying all telephone lines and rendering it almost impossible for a man to cross alive. In attempting to get a message back from Major Lewis to regimental headquarters, five runners were killed and twelve wounded. Finally Bugler John W. Roy, of Company H, undismayed by the fate of his comrades, set out with the message and succeeded in going through unharmed.

Throughout the day the desperate situation continued. An infantry attack by the Germans on the American left was broken up by Company I, after which the enemy tried no more offensive movements but maintained an intense sniping fire in addition to the pounding of the artillery. That night, however, the Supply Company of the



104th Infantry, under fierce shelling succeeded in establishing a dump for food and other supplies at a cross-roads, just south of Belleau, whence the beleaguered men were able before morning to bring them back to the positions on the line.

Early in the evening Major Lewis made his way to Torcy to arrange with the commander of the attack battalion on the right flank of the 167th Division for an advance to be made at 10 p. m. The Americans started at the appointed hour and went a considerable distance up the slope of Hill 193, but the French attack orders were countermanded so the hill had to be abandoned once more. Next day the French attacked the hill five times on its western face only to be repulsed each time, while on the right flank the troops of the 103rd Infantry were unable to take and hold the railway embankment lying to the north of Bouresches.

Matters did not improve during the day but on the morning of July 20th Major Lewis's battalion was reinforced by Company E and preparations were made for an attack at 3 p. m. along the whole front of the Twenty-sixth Division and the 167th Division. Preceded by a tremendously heavy preparation fire of fifteen minutes by the batteries of the 51st Field Artillery Brigade and a barrage which took the form of violent and well observed concentrations on enemy strong points, the attack battalions of the Twenty-sixth Division went forward at the scheduled hour. The troops of the 101st and 102nd Infantry, between Vaux and Bouresches, pushing up through the hotly defended woodlands in their front, straightened their line across the conquered ground, while the First Battalion of the 103rd Infantry swept across the railroad, through the Petits Bois and on to the crest of Hill 190, taking its objectives in a splendid charge in which the courageous commander of the battalion, Captain Phillips, was mortally wounded.

## Strengthen the Eagle's Wings!

(Continued from page 6)

All the rest of the aviation, or the great mass of it, is used to fight the enemy, first, to gain control of the air, and then, to fight him on land or water.

The parts of aviation assigned to the Army and Navy should be drawn from the central pool of personnel and material, the equipment for these special services being made in accordance with their particular requirements. For instance, the aviation assigned to the Navy should be developed entirely for fighting over the sea or off of airplane carriers. An airplane carrier really is a great movable airdrome on which airplanes can land and take off on the high seas. Control of these should rest entirely under the supreme command of the Navy. On the other hand, the air force assigned to the Army should be entirely under control of the army commander, and the observation part of it should be constantly on duty, both in war and in peace, with the infantry divisions.

In time of war, however, with a united air service, the principal force can be assigned wherever the maximum decision is being called for. For instance, if

The first French attack on Hill 193 and Monthiers was unsuccessful, so that the Third Battalion of the 104th Infantry, which, pushing eastward to Les Brusses Farm and along the slopes of Etrepilly Ridge, was guiding on the French, had its left flank exposed to a terrible fire from the north as well as from its front. But the self-sacrificing heroism of the men made everything possible. Privates George Munroe and Henry J. Laviolette, of Company K, with absolute fearlessness carried messages through the terrible artillery fire until they were killed. Corporal William G. Haynes, of Company I, left his shelter near Givry and went out through heavy machine gun fire and carried to a dressing station a comrade who had fallen wounded into a shell hole. Such spirit could not be defeated. The battalion, in spite of heavy casualties, pressed on over the strong German position at Les Brusses Farm and did not stop until its objectives on Etrepilly Ridge had all been gained and held. The distressing situation in which they here found themselves was fortunately soon relieved by the French, who in a renewed attack on the left at last swept victoriously through Monthiers and up over Hill 193, where several hundred prisoners were taken.

Thus was the Allied front at last straightened along the whole southern flank of the great counter-offensive. That night, pressed by the Twenty-sixth Division on the west, the Thirty-ninth French Division on the south and the Third United States Division on the east, the enemy evacuated Chateau-Thierry in haste and next day, covering their retreat only with rear guards, fell back toward the Ourcq and the Vesle. They were immediately followed by the weary but triumphant troops who, though they had hard fighting yet in store, had assured the extinction of the Marne salient and final victory by their stubborn forward fight out of the lowlands to the heights of Etrepilly Ridge.

it is a naval war, all the air force could be assigned to that side of the national defense; if it is a land war, all of it could be assigned to the Army. If it is a war involving independent aerial operations, such as was the case in some instances in the European War, the air force could act by itself.

In this way, the united air force would always be concentrated where the maximum decision is being called for, and could be kept up by all the aeronautical resources of the Government. We often hear in discussions of the aeronautical program that a united air force means that the Army and Navy would not have control of the air forces assigned to them. This, of course, would not be the case. England, for instance, has a united air service under a regular Department of Aeronautics which is coequal with the Army and the Navy. It has given excellent results, and England may be said today to be further ahead from an organization standpoint than any other country.

It is always difficult for a new arm to assert itself in the face of the conservatism of the older services, because



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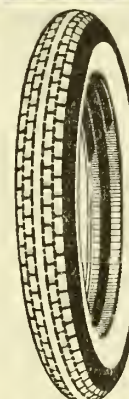
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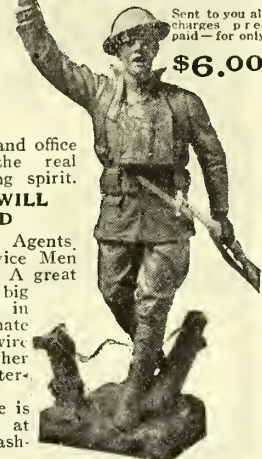
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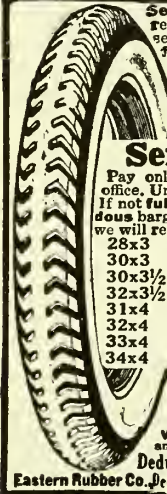
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the conditions are so different, the methods so revolutionary, and the whole matter so complicated that it is almost impossible for them to quickly appreciate the advantages and value of a new arm. Too much value, naturally must not be assigned to a new arm, but its power and limitations should be clearly understood, and due weight should be given it in our organization for defense.

Last year, considerably over \$100,000,000 was set aside for all phases of aviation. There were some sixteen different departments of the Government interested in it. The expenditure of this same amount each year under a united service could bring about practically everything we need in an aeronautical way within three years.

While we should remember that the principal defense of any country must rest with its people, that this is represented in the infantry arm and its adjuncts, and that everything else is auxiliary, whether it be a navy or an air force, it must be emphasized that an air force is a very strong factor in defense, and a neglect to organize, equip, and efficiently train an air service in these days means ruin to the country should it be engaged in war with a power having a good air force.

The American Legion has very wisely gone on record as favoring a Department of Aeronautics, and now is the time when the experiences of the war must be seriously considered by all of us, and the lessons drawn from it must be put into effect by appropriate legislation.

## Where Adjusted Compensation Stands

(Continued from page 4)

probable majorities for the bill of 49 in the Senate and 218 in the House. While not to be accepted too glibly, because such polls always include in the favorable column a number of covert enemies, the Herald's vote substantiates the general consensus of opinion that the Adjusted Compensation Bill will pass both the House and Senate if it ever comes to a vote. A vote in the Senate seeming assured, the crux of the matter is to get the bill to a vote in the House.

President Harding's attitude toward the bill, what he will do while it is pending and after it has passed, is in doubt. Recent newspaper dispatches have gone so far as to interpret his position as at least passively hostile and to suggest that he may veto the bill if passed. Friends of the bill are confident, however, that the President will do nothing to keep the bill from passing and that he will sign it when it comes to him. The fact that Senator McCumber went to the White House to see Mr. Harding and then later the same day delivered a lengthy set speech in its favor on the Senate floor is taken by many to indicate that the President is at least neutral in the fight.

In the meantime, the adjusted compensation movement is gathering rather than losing momentum. The late blast of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has provoked a reaction on the whole favorable to the bill. Telegrams, letters, petitions and resolutions, eighty percent favorable to adjusted compensation, are pouring in to Congress in increasing volume. The thick of the fight is on.

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